

Berkshire County Council.

PUBLIC
HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1910.

COMPILED BY

GERARD C. TAYLOR, M.A., M.D., B.C. (CANTAB.), D.P.H.,

County Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING
COMMITTEE OF THE BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

In the following report the estimated populations, and the rates, have been revised on the assumption that the increase (or decrease) which occurred in the population of each district in Berkshire between the census of 1901 and that of 1911 took place by regular geometrical progression from year to year.

The revised population of the County for the year 1910, shows an increase of 12,840 beyond that estimated before the 1911 census figures were published.

The actual number of the population of each district in 1891, 1901, and 1911, is set out on page 9.

The statistics for 1910 show a birth-rate and a death-rate below the average of the preceding ten years, and an exceptionally low rate of infantile mortality, the last due, in all probability, mainly to favourable conditions of the weather.

The incidence of scarlet fever was somewhat below the average, and few serious epidemics of diphtheria were recorded, but whooping cough was more than usually prevalent, and a widespread epidemic of measles commenced before the close of the year.

Mention should be made of the Oxford tuberculosis dispensary, with which both the Urban and Rural District Councils of Abingdon are co-operating. And also of the action taken by the Bradfield Rural District Council with a view to aiding the home treatment of consumptive persons by the loan of open air shelters, and, what is of even greater importance, by the same means limiting the opportunities for infection of other members of the household.

There is little progress to record with regard to schemes of sewerage, water-supply, or hospital accommodation, with the exception of the Hungerford drainage scheme, which is now an accomplished fact.

The Housing and Town Planning Act came into force in December, 1909, but in some districts the necessary organisation of the work called for does not appear to be completed.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that already three District Councils have arranged for the periodical veterinary inspection of dairy farms, and one must hope that in a case such as this, where it is in the interest of the public as well as the dairymen that tuberculous cattle should be eliminated, it will not be long before veterinary inspection is universally adopted.

The breaking up of the Berks Combined District, which existed with little alteration from 1874 to the beginning of 1911, did not take effect during the year under review, but is mentioned since the new arrangements are now in operation. The present grouping of the Berkshire Districts will be found on page 6, and the old grouping on the same page, under the heading "Date of Receipt of Annual Reports."

GERARD C. TAYLOR,

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Offices,

The Forbury, Reading,

26th June, 1911.

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MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

OF THE SANITARY DISTRICTS IN BERKSHIRE, JUNE, 1911.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.	DISTRICTS.
ASHBY, ALFRED, M.B., Lond., F.R.C.S., Eng. Municipal Buildings, Valpy Street, Reading (Tel. 331 Reading).	Wokingham Urban and Rural
CASEY, EDWARD, M.D., B.S., Lond.. 24, Park Street, Windsor.	... Windsor Urban
PATERSON, JAMES JENKINS,* B.Sc., M.B., B.S., Lond., D.P.H., R.C.P.S., Lond. Guildhall, Maidenhead (Tel. 64 Maidenhead)	East Berks United Districts, viz., Maidenhead Urban; Cookham, Easthampstead, and Windsor Rural.
PRIOR, JOHN RALPH,† M.D., B.Sc., Durh., D.P.H., R.C.P.S., Lond., L.L.B., Lond. Broadway Buildings, Station Road, Reading (Tel. 1057 Reading).	West Berks United Districts, viz., Abingdon, Newbury, Walling- ford and Wantage Urban; Abingdon, Bradfield, Hunger- ford, Newbury, Wallingford and Wantage Rural.
STREETEN, F. EDWARD, M.R.C.S., Eng., D.P.H., R.C.S.I., 26, High Street, Swindon.	Faringdon Rural
* Appointment from April 1st, 1911.	
† Appointment from May 1st, 1911.	

COUNTY INSPECTOR OF MIDWIVES

Miss BEATRICE E. OLPHERT,
County Offices, The Forbury, Reading.

DATES OF RECEIPT OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1910.

DISTRICT.	L.G.B. TABLES.						FULL REPORT.
New Windsor Borough	March 2nd, 1911
Berkshire Combined	April 1st, 1911
Wantage Rural	April 10th, 1911
Wantage Urban	April 21st, 1911
Wokingham Rural	April 21st	...	June 14th, 1911
Wokingham Urban	March 29th	...	June 26th, 1911
Faringdon Rural	April 15th	...	

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

BERKSHIRE, 1911.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.						URBAN DISTRICTS.
WINSHIP, G.,	...	...	...	...	...	Abingdon Borough.
Borough Buildings, Abingdon.						
*HARDING, W. E.,	...	...	...	...	...	Maidenhead Borough.
Guildhall, Maidenhead.						
VINCENT, S. J. L.,	...	...	...	...	...	Newbury Borough.
Town Hall, Newbury.						
MELLOWS, S. W.,	...	...	...	...	...	New Windsor Borough.
16, Alma Road, Windsor. ...						
GRAY, A. G.,	...	...	...	...	...	Wallingford Borough.
Benson, near Wallingford.						
HANSON, WILLIAM,	...	...	...	...	...	Wantage.
Town Hall, Wantage.						
MARKS, C. W.,	...	...	...	...	...	Wokingham Borough.
Town Hall, Wokingham.						
						RURAL DISTRICTS.
WARREN, T. B.,	...	...	...	...	...	Abingdon.
Surveyor, &c., Abingdon.						
WINDLE, T.,	...	...	...	...	...	Bradfield.
North Street, Theale, Reading.						
COLEMAN, W. J.,	...	...	...	...	...	Cookham.
Queen Street Chambers, Maidenhead.						
YORKE, C.,	...	...	...	...	...	Easthampstead.
Council Offices, High Street, Bracknell.						
†E. HODDINOTT,	...	...	...	...	...	Faringdon.
Sanitary Inspector, Faringdon.						
RAINE, W. S.,	...	...	...	...	...	Hungerford.
Salisbury Road, Hungerford.						
CHURCH, W.,	...	...	...	...	...	Newbury.
"Homeside," Newtown Road, Newbury.						
LAY, R. B.,	...	...	...	...	...	Wallingford.
Sotwell, Wallingford.						
WESTBROOK, E. R.	...	...	...	...	...	Wantage.
South View Villas, East Challow.						
LOUSLEY, J., Assistant Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	...	...
Hampstead Norris, Newbury.						
BURCH, E. A.,	...	...	...	...	...	Windsor.
Sunningdale, Ascot.						
HAMILTON, R. W.,	...	...	...	...	...	Wokingham.
Wargrave Road, Twyford.						

* Appointed April, 1910.

† Appointed July, 1911.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of the Administrative County is 456,491 acres, of which 2,866 acres are covered with water. The total acreage and the distribution of land and water in the various districts is given in the following table.

The estimated populations for 1910 have been calculated on the assumption that the increase, or decrease, has been in regular geometrical progression during the period between the census of 1901 and that of 1911.

				Acreage.			Population.	
				Land.	Water.	Total.	Census 1911.	Estimate 1910.
URBAN DISTRICTS.								
1	Abingdon Borough	...		701	27	728	6,810	6,784
2	Maidenhead Borough	...		2,095	30	2,125	15,218	15,037
3	Newbury Borough	...		1,804	24	1,828	12,108	12,026
4	New Windsor Borough	...		2,656	61	2,717	12,681	12,778
5	Wallingford Borough	...		372	8	380	2,716	2,723
6	Wantage	...		2,471	7	2,478	3,628	3,638
7	Wokingham Borough	...		557	0	557	4,352	4,286
	Total	...	...	10,656	157	10,813	57,513	57,272
RURAL DISTRICTS.								
1	Abingdon	...	...	42,009	201	42,210	9,251	9,181
2	Bradfield...	...	...	54,305	336	54,641	17,059	16,917
3	Cookham	...	...	27,428	373	27,801	12,301	12,162
4	Easthampstead	...	...	26,897	136	27,033	17,550	17,409
5	Faringdon*	...	...	55,469	257	55,726	11,075	11,027
6	Hungerford	...	...	44,664	152	44,816	9,009	8,967
7	Newbury...	...	...	42,060	328	42,388	10,759	10,700
8	Wallingford	...	...	22,055	97	22,152	7,246	7,162
9	Wantage	...	...	74,427	73	74,500	12,028	12,014
10	Windsor	...	...	10,339	228	10,567	15,370	15,285
11	Wokingham	...	...	43,316	528	43,844	16,653	16,471
	Total	...	...	442,969	2,709	445,678	138,301	137,295
Administrative County*				453,625	2,866	456,491	195,814	195,735

* Not including Lechlade (Gloucester) Parish of Faringdon Rural District, which has an area of 3,870 acres, and a population of 1,167 persons (Census, 1911). Throughout this Report the rates are based on the figures of the whole Rural District, no other data being available.

The estimated populations of the various districts in the County have been recalculated for each of the years from 1901 to 1910 inclusive, on the basis of data afforded by the last two census returns. See table 16 at end of report.

The increase or decrease in population that occurred in each district during the last two intercensal periods is shown in the following table.

	Census Population.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent, in intercensal period.	
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891-1901.	1901-1911.
URBAN DISTRICTS.					
1. Abingdon Borough	6,557	6,480	6,810	— 1.2	+ 5.1
2. Maidenhead Borough	10,607	12,980	15,218	+ 22.4	+ 17.2
3. Newbury Borough	11,002	11,061	12,108	+ .5	+ 9.5
4. New Windsor Borough	12,397	14,130	12,681	+ 14.0	— 10.2
5. Wallingford Borough... ..	2,989	2,808	2,716	— 6.0	— 3.3
6. Wantage	3,669	3,766	3,628	+ 2.6	— 3.7
7. Wokingham Borough	3,254	3,551	4,352	+ 9.1	+ 22.5
Total	50,475	54,776	57,513	+ 8.5	+ 5.0
RURAL DISTRICTS.					
1. Abingdon	9,279	8,370	9,251	— 9.8	+ 16.5
2. Bradfield	15,183	15,260	17,059	+ .5	+ 11.8
3. Cookham	9,861	10,574	12,301	+ 7.2	+ 16.3
4. Easthampstead	13,704	15,757	17,550	+ 15.0	+ 11.6
5. Faringdon*	11,554	10,447	11,075	+ 9.6	+ 6.0
6. Hungerford	8,994	8,468	9,009	— 5.8	+ 6.4
7. Newbury	10,454	9,996	10,759	— 4.4	+ 7.6
8. Wallingford	6,567	6,204	7,246	— 5.5	+ 16.8
9. Wantage	12,880	11,842	12,028	— 8.0	+ 1.6
10. Windsor	12,529	14,274	15,370	+ 13.9	+ 7.7
11. Wokingham	14,639	14,386	16,653	— 1.7	+ 15.7
Total	125,644	125,578	138,301	— .05	+ 10.1
Administrative County*	176,119	180,354	195,814	+ 2.4	+ 8.6

* Not including Lechlade (Gloucester) Parish of Faringdon Rural District.

BIRTH-RATE.

(PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION).

				Average Rate, 1900-1909.	Rate, 1910.	Number of Births, 1910.
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon Borough	...	...	23.46	22.99	156
2	Maidenhead Borough	...	...	24.89	21.81	328
3	Newbury Borough	...	...	20.76	19.96	240
4	New Windsor Borough	...	...	21.29	21.05	269
5	Wallingford Borough	...	...	23.32	19.10	52
6	Wantage	...	...	22.35	18.97	69
7	Wokingham Borough	...	...	21.65	23.80	102
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon	...	...	22.26	22.00	202
2	Bradfield	...	...	21.64	19.09	323
3	Cookham	...	...	22.64	21.46	261
4	Easthampstead	...	...	21.18	17.06	297
5	Faringdon	...	...	26.18	24.19	295
6	Hungerford	...	...	24.33	24.42	219
7	Newbury	...	...	20.54	20.47	219
8	Wallingford	...	...	21.93	21.64	155
9	Wantage	...	...	23.65	23.89	287
10	Windsor	...	...	22.68	21.20	324
11	Wokingham	...	...	22.01	20.58	339
Urban Districts				22.53	21.23	1216
Rural Districts				22.56	21.09	2921
County				22.55	21.13	4137

The average birth-rate in the County as a whole during the ten years, 1900 to 1909, was only 22.55, whilst the rate in 1910 was 21.13 per 1,000 of population. Of the various Districts, Faringdon Rural still shows the highest average rate, i.e., 26.18.

The birth-rate in England and Wales has rapidly declined since 1876, when it reached its maximum of 36.3. In 1910 it was only 24.8* per 1,000 of population; this rate was 0.8 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909 and was lower than the rate in any other year on record; compared with the average for the ten years 1900-1909 the birth-rate in England and Wales in 1910 showed a decrease of 2.7 per 1,000.

In the 77 great towns (with population over 50,000) the rate was 24.9. In London, 23.6.

In the 136 smaller towns (population 20,000 to 50,000) the rate was 23.7.

In England and Wales, less the 213 towns with a population over 20,000, the rate was 25.1.

Amongst Registration Counties with populations exceeding 100,000 persons, the crude birth-rates varied between 35.5 in Monmouthshire and 18.5 in Sussex.

* Revised on census data, 25.1.

NETT DEATH-RATE.

(PER 1,000 OF POPULATION).

				Average Rate, 1900-1909.	Rate, 1910.	Number of Deaths, 1910.
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon Borough	...	...	14.23	11.94	81
2	Maidenhead Borough	...	...	12.81	13.03	196
3	Newbury Borough	...	...	14.65	14.13	170
4	New Windsor Borough	...	...	12.57	11.50	147
5	Wallingford Borough	...	...	15.21	13.59	37
6	Wantage	...	...	13.98	12.37	45
7	Wokingham Borough	...	...	14.34	13.06	55
RURAL DISTRICTS.					.	
1	Abingdon	...	...	13.72	11.00	101
2	Bradfield	...	...	12.56	10.05	170
3	Cookham	...	...	12.31	10.11	123
4	Easthampstead	...	...	10.65	7.06	123
5	Faringdon	...	...	15.18	11.73	143
6	Hungerford	...	...	14.11	10.37	93
7	Newbury	...	...	13.27	11.87	127
8	Wallingford	...	...	11.90	10.61	76
9	Wantage	...	...	13.98	12.07	145
10	Windsor	...	...	11.72	13.93	213
11	Wokingham	...	...	12.93	11.05	182
Urban Districts				13.60	12.78	731
Rural Districts				12.82	10.80	1496
County				13.05	11.38	2227

In calculating the number of deaths on which the rates for Berkshire are based, correction has been made for the deaths of non-residents in the various workhouses, hospitals and other public institutions in the County, their deaths being allotted to the several districts to which they properly belong. In some cases further correction has been made by the inclusion of deaths which occurred in institutions outside the County area.

The death-rate in the Administrative County in 1910, was 11.38 per 1,000 of population, compared with 13.21 in 1909.

The death-rate in England and Wales in 1910 was 13.4*, which is 1.1 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909 and lower than the rate in any other year on record; compared with the average rate in the ten years 1900-1909 the death-rate in England and Wales in 1910 showed a decrease of 2.4 per 1,000.

In the 77 great towns the rate, corrected for differences of sex and age constitution of the population, was 14.3. In London, 12.7.

In the 136 smaller towns, 12.9.

* Revised on census data, 13.5.

In England and Wales, less the 213 towns, 12.8.

Amongst Registration Counties with populations exceeding 100,000 persons the crude death-rates varied from 17.5 in Carmarthenshire to 10.2 in Middlesex.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

By *Rate of Infantile Mortality* is understood the ratio of the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age to every thousand births during the same period.

					Average Rate, 1900-1909.	Rate, 1910.	Number of Deaths, 1910.
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
1	Abingdon Borough	...	...	...	99.35	83.33	13
2	Maidenhead Borough	...	...	...	100.82	76.22	25
3	Newbury Borough	...	...	...	93.77	83.33	20
4	New Windsor Borough	...	...	...	104.26	55.76	15
5	Wallingford Borough	...	...	...	74.19	57.69	3
6	Wantage	...	...	...	112.05	57.97	4
7	Wokingham Borough	...	...	...	96.15	40.01	6
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
1	Abingdon	...	...	...	83.08	59.40	12
2	Bradfield	...	...	...	83.50	58.82	19
3	Cookham	...	...	...	89.83	57.47	15
4	Easthampstead	...	...	...	79.4	43.77	13
5	Faringdon	...	...	...	78.53	81.36	24
6	Hungerford	...	...	...	96.16	54.79	12
7	Newbury	...	...	...	79.98	68.49	15
8	Wallingford	...	...	...	69.85	83.87	13
9	Wantage	...	...	...	87.94	73.17	21
10	Windsor	...	...	...	84.52	71.00	23
11	Wokingham	...	...	...	80.52	56.05	19
Urban Districts					99.14	69.90	86
Rural Districts					83.29	63.68	186
County					87.93	65.51	272

The rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales during 1910 was 106.

In the 77 great towns, 115. In London, 103.

In the 136 smaller towns, 104.

In England and Wales, less the 213 towns, 95.

Amongst Registration Counties with populations exceeding 100,000 persons the rates varied between 138 in Carmarthenshire and 63 in Hertfordshire.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

				Average Rate, 1905-1909.	Rate, 1910.	Number of Deaths, 1910.
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon Borough	...	...	.96	1.18	8
2	Maidenhead Borough	...	...	1.10	1.66	25
3	Newbury Borough	...	...	.99	1.41	17
4	New Windsor Borough	...	...	.89	.70	9
5	Wallingford Borough	...	...	.94	1.11	3
6	Wantage	...	...	1.30	1.10	4
7	Wokingham Borough*	...	...	.89	.23	1
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon	...	...	.81	1.31	12
2	Bradfield	...	...	.77	.53	9
3	Cookham	...	...	.62	.33	4
4	Easthampstead	...	...	.57	.34	6
5	Faringdon	...	...	.63	.33	4
6	Hungerford	...	...	.68	1.34	12
7	Newbury	...	...	1.16	.84	9
8	Wallingford	...	...	.64	.70	5
9	Wantage	...	...	.72	.75	9
10	Windsor	...	...	.95	1.05	16
11	Wokingham†	...	...	.90	.61	10
Urban Districts				1.01	1.17	67
Rural Districts				.77	.69	96
County				.84	.83	163

* Average rate, 1900-1909, 0.97

† Average rate, 1900-1909, 0.91

The following mean annual death rates per 1,000 of population show the remarkable decrease in the mortality from phthisis that has taken place during the past forty years:—

Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis).

	1861-70.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.
England and Wales	2.47	2.12	1.72	1.39
Berks (Registration County)	2.37	1.92	1.47	1.15

In the Bradfield, Wallingford and Wokingham Rural Districts a system of voluntary notification of cases of phthisis has been adopted.

In the Urban District of Windsor and in the Rural Districts of Bradfield, Wallingford and Wokingham, arrangements have been made for the disinfection of rooms which have been occupied by consumptive persons, and in Faringdon Rural District it is the practice to disinfect bedding which has been used by persons suffering from consumption.

In Windsor Borough spitting in public places is forbidden by a bye-law, and warnings have been issued against the uncleanly habit of expectorating on the pavements.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

				Average Rate, 1905-1909.	Rate, 1910.	Number of Deaths, 1910.
URBAN DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon Borough	...	...	1.32	1.47	10
2	Maidenhead Borough	...	...	1.00	.60	9
3	Newbury Borough	...	...	1.16	.91	11
4	New Windsor Borough	...	...	1.09	1.17	15
5	Wallingford Borough	...	...	.8	.74	2
6	Wantage	...	...	.43	1.92	7
7	Wokingham Borough*	...	...	1.34	1.40	6
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
1	Abingdon	...	...	1.12	1.52	14
2	Bradfield	...	...	.88	.83	14
3	Cookham	...	...	.98	1.23	15
4	Easthampstead	...	...	.78	1.03	18
5	Faringdon	...	...	1.18	.66	8
6	Hungerford	...	...	1.14	.67	6
7	Newbury	...	...	.69	1.03	11
8	Wallingford	...	...	1.23	1.12	8
9	Wantage	...	...	.94	1.16	14
10	Windsor	...	...	.96	.85	13
11	Wokingham†	...	...	1.03	.85	14
Urban Districts				1.07	1.05	60
Rural Districts				.97	.97	135
County				1.00	.99	195

* Average rate, 1900-1909 1.09.

† Average rate, 1900-1909, 0.99.

In contrast to the recorded mortality from phthisis that from cancer has for some years been on the increase. In England and Wales the mean annual mortality per 1,000 of population for the five years 1866-70 was .40, and for 1896-1900, .80.

The difference may to some extent be accounted for by greater accuracy in diagnosis, and also by the fact that more people now reach the age-period at which deaths from cancer more frequently occur; but these explanations do not appear to dispose satisfactorily of the entire increase.

EPIDEMIC DEATH-RATE,* 1910.

(PER 1,000 OF POPULATION).

The diseases grouped together in the Registrar General's Report under the term *principal epidemic diseases* are smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, "fever" (including typhus, enteric, and simple continued fever), and diarrhœa.

		Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small- pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Whoop- ing Cough.	'Fever.'	Diar- rhœa.
URBAN DISTRICTS.									
1	Abingdon Borough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Maidenhead Borough ...	1.79	...	...	.13	.93	.46	.07	.20
3	Newbury Borough ...	.82	...	...	.08	.58	.16	...	...
4	New Windsor Borough...	1.10	...	.86	...	.08	.08	...	.08
5	Wallingford Borough ...	1.11	...	...	...	...	.74	...	.37
6	Wantage ...	1.08	...	...	...	.54	.27	...	.27
7	Wokingham Borough ...	.92	...	...	...	.46	.23	...	.23
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
1	Abingdon ...	.44	...	...	...	.11	...	.11	.22
2	Bradfield... ...	.48	...	...	...	.06	.24	...	.18
3	Cookham ...	1.04	...	.24	...	.48	.24	...	.08
4	Easthampstead ...	.24	...	...	.06	...	.06	...	.12
5	Faringdon ...	.56	...	.08	...	...	.48	...	...
6	Hungerford ...	.55	...	...	...	.11	.44	...	...
7	Newbury... ...	.45	...	...	...	.18	.18	...	.09
8	Wallingford ...	.56	...	...	...	...	.56	...	...
9	Wantage ...	.24	...	...	...	.08	.08	...	.08
10	Windsor ...	1.68	...	.91	.12	...	.59	...	.06
11	Wokingham ...	.18	...	...	...	.06	.06	...	.06
	Urban Districts ...	1.07	...	.19	.05	.45	.24	.02	.12
	Rural Districts ...	.59	...	.13	.02	.09	.25	.01	.09
	County ...	.74	...	.15	.03	.20	.25	.01	.10
	England and Wales ...	.99	.00	.23	.06	.12	.24	.05	.29
	77 Great Towns ...	1.23	.00	.31	.08	.12	.29	.05	.38
†	136 Smaller Towns ...	.88	.00	.16	.06	.11	.24	.05	.26
	England and Wales, less the 213 Towns ...	.74	.00	.15	.05	.12	.17	.05	.20

* See also under Infectious Diseases, p. 16 *et seq.*

† From the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications received during the past three years is given in the first, and the case mortality, *i.e.* the ratio per cent. of deaths to notifications, in the second of the two following tables.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.

	Urban Districts.			Rural Districts.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	106	233	185	292	355	196
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	121	121	190	156	136	101
Enteric Fever	8	7	10	30	16	9
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	3	1	4	8	3
Erysipelas	30	37	29	59	67	44

CASE MORTALITY OF NOTIFIED DISEASES.

i.e., Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Notifications.

(Fatal cases not otherwise notified have been counted as "notified" for the purpose of this table only.)

	Urban Districts.			Rural Districts.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2.83	.43	1.62	.71	.28	1.53
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	8.26	14.05	13.68	8.33	16.91	12.87
Enteric Fever	37.50	14.28	10.00	13.33	12.50	11.11
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	75.00	...	100.00	50.00	25.00	75.00
Erysipelas	6.67	5.40	...	5.08	4.48	6.82

In the following table is given the Urban and Rural Death-rate per 1,000 of population from each of the commoner forms of infectious disease :—

	Urban Districts.			Rural Districts.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Smallpox... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	.05	.14	.19	.05	.06	.13
Scarlet Fever ... ..	.05	.02	.05	.01	.01	.02
Whooping Cough ... ..	.02	.09	.24	.12	.03	.25
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	.18	.30	.45	.09	.17	.09
Enteric Fever ... ..	.05	.02	.02	.03	.01	.01
Influenza... ..	.30	.35	.10	.25	.33	.22
Diarrhœa ... ..	.25	.23	.12	.18	.12	.09
Puerperal Fever... ..	.05	...	.02	.02	.01	.02
Erysipelas ... ..	.03	.03	...	.02	.02	.02
Phthisis ... ..	.83	1.04	1.17	.79	.67	.69
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	.23	.37	.28	.22	.25	.25

The total number of deaths that have occurred in the County from each of the principal epidemic diseases during the eight years 1902 to 1909 and also the figures for 1910 are here set out.

	1902-1909.				1910.
Smallpox	8	0
Measles	184	29
Scarlet Fever	36	6
Diphtheria	226	39
Whooping Cough	209	49
Enteric Fever	50	2
Diarrhœa	336	19

SMALLPOX.

No case of this disease has been notified in Berkshire since 1905, when there was one case. In 1904 no case was notified. The number in 1903 was 13, and in 1902, 33.

The provisions made by the various District Councils for the isolation of patients suffering from smallpox are given under the heading "Isolation Hospitals."

Past history clearly shows that it is impossible to make certain of stopping an outbreak of smallpox in its early stages by the aid of isolation and quarantine alone; and if the number of persons who remain unvaccinated continues to increase at the same rate that it has increased during recent years, before long we must revert to conditions in which smallpox will again become a common ailment of childhood. Fortunately, most people still retain faith in vaccination and re-vaccination, and are eager to avail themselves of these safeguards when cases of smallpox occur in their neighbourhood, but it is playing a risky game to wait till the danger has arisen before taking measures for prevention.

CHICKEN-POX.

Early in 1902, with a view to the detection of mild or modified cases of smallpox, the notification of chicken-pox was adopted as a temporary measure in the Borough of New Windsor and in each of the districts comprised in the Berkshire Combined Sanitary District, whilst an order making this disease compulsorily notifiable came into operation on January 27th, 1902, in Wokingham Borough and remained in force until May 31st, 1909; a similar order, dated March 10th, 1902, applied to Wokingham Rural District and was not rescinded until January 31st, 1910.

A report dealing with the cases notified in Wokingham Urban and Rural Districts was included in the County report for 1909.

No extensive outbreak of chicken-pox occurred in the County during 1910, and it was unnecessary to close any of the schools on account of this disease.

MEASLES.

An order making measles compulsorily notifiable in Wokingham Borough came into operation on March 31st, 1902 (order rescinded, May 31st, 1909), and a similar order with regard to the Wokingham Rural District came into force on October 31st, 1904, and was not rescinded until January 31st, 1910.

A report dealing with the cases notified in these two districts will be found in the County report for 1909.

In no other district in the Administrative County has measles been included amongst the diseases subject to the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts.

Unless parents can be induced to notify cases of measles, relatively little benefit is likely to result from notification, since it is the cases of measles unattended by a doctor that one wishes more particularly to obtain knowledge of. To some extent, notification by school teachers meets the requirements, but this source of information is only available so long as the schools remain open. And, taking all the circumstances into consideration, additional facilities for obtaining medical relief would appear to offer the best hope of reducing the heavy annual mortality from this disease and whooping cough. Some benefit may be expected to result from the practice of issuing leaflets to parents, warning them of the need for isolation and careful nursing during the illness, and of the dangers attending lack of care during convalescence; although, owing to the fact that measles is highly infectious during the period before the rash appears, it is frequently impracticable to take effective action at a sufficiently early date to prevent the wide distribution of infection.

In his Annual Report for 1910, the Medical Officer of Health of Windsor Borough states :—

“ The problem, how the ravages of measles may be controlled, is
“ an urgent one, but no means are as yet known by which the spread of
“ the infection can be checked. It may, however, be possible to do
“ something towards lessening its fatality. Almost all the deaths from
“ this disease occur in dwellings of the lowest class, where intelligent
“ care and nursing is most apt to be lacking, and the employment of a
“ trained health visitor, to visit and give help and instructions, would be
“ a measure the cost of which would be well repaid by the benefit that
“ might be expected to result.”

A severe epidemic of measles occurred in New Windsor Borough during the spring, resulting in the death of 11 infants. It was estimated that about 520 of the children attending the public elementary schools were attacked, but 9 of the 11 deaths were of children under three years old. All the public schools for infants were closed for varying periods.

In the Rural Districts it was found advisable to close the following schools :—

Bradfield Rural District—Englefield C.E.

Cookham Rural District—Bisham Parochial.

Faringdon Rural District—Bourton C.E.

Wallingford Rural District—East Hagbourne C.E.

Windsor Rural District—Clewer St. Catherine's, Clewer St. Stephen's (Infants').

Wokingham Rural District—Twyford Polehampton (Boys', Girls' and Infants') ; Wargrave, Crazies Hill ; Wargrave Piggotts (Mixed and Infants').

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping cough was very prevalent in many localities, and closure of schools was considered advisable in the following places :—

Wallingford Borough—(Infants').

Wokingham Borough—St. Paul's (Infants').

Bradfield Rural District—Bradfield, Dr. Watney's ; Bradfield C.E. (Infants') ; Mortimer, St. John's (Infants').

Cookham Rural District—Cookham Dean (Mixed and Infants').

Easthampstead Rural District—Winkfield, Cranborne Ranelagh.

Faringdon Rural District—Great Faringdon (Infants') ; Hatford ; Uffington ; Kingston Lisle ; Longcot and Fernham ; Ashbury.

Hungerford Rural District—Lambourn (Mixed and Infants').

Wantage Rural District—Childrey (Mixed and Infants') ; East Challow.

Windsor Rural District—Sunninghill (Infants') ; Old Windsor (Infants').

DIPHTHERIA.

The cases notified in the County during 1901 numbered 145 ; 1902, 202 ; 1903, 141 ; 1904, 309 ; 1905, 175 ; 1906, 354 ; 1907, 399 ; 1908, 277 ; and 1909, 257.

The number of cases notified during last year was 291, the average in the preceding nine years was 251.

In Abingdon Borough seven cases were notified during the year.

In Maidenhead Borough a severe epidemic of diphtheria was present during the year. In the first five months respectively the number of notifications received was 5, 4, 6, 4, 9 ; but in June, 25 cases were notified. The outbreak appeared to be connected with the National Schools, and on inspection of the children by Dr. Cattell, the Medical Officer of Health, one child was found to be suffering from diphtheria and 11 had throats of a suspicious character, 5 of these latter being subsequently notified as suffering from diphtheria. These schools and also St. Paul's School were closed, and a decrease in the

number of cases notified took place in the following month. During August, 4 cases were notified; and in September, 7; but in October, 20 cases were reported. Ten of the October cases were inmates of a high class preparatory school.

In November, 21 notifications were received, 9 of the persons attacked were children attending Alwyn Road School, just outside the Borough. An inspection of all the children in school failed to detect any case of diphtheria, but it was considered advisable to close this school early in December.

The outbreak, with diminished intensity, continued into the year 1911.

In Newbury Borough, out of 17 cases notified 6 occurred in the third quarter and 5 in the fourth. The type of the disease was of a somewhat severe character, and 7 deaths were reported.

In New Windsor Borough 11 cases were notified.

In Wallingford Borough diphtheria was very prevalent during the years 1908 and 1909, but during 1910 only one case was reported.

In Wantage Urban District 10 cases were notified, 2 of which terminated fatally.

In Wokingham Borough 10 cases were notified.

In Abingdon Rural District 1 notification was received in January, 5 in March, 1 in July, and 1 in December; 1 death occurred in the first quarter of the year.

In Bradfield Rural District diphtheria never became prevalent, altogether 9 cases were notified.

In Cookham Rural District 35 cases were recorded, of which 6 terminated fatally. Most of the cases occurred in parts of the district adjacent to the Borough of Maidenhead, where a severe epidemic of diphtheria existed at the time. Although only a few cases had occurred amongst the children attending Alwyn Road school, which is situated just outside the Borough boundary, it was thought advisable to close this school early in December.

In Easthampstead Rural District only 4 cases were notified during the year.

In Faringdon Rural District 2 cases were reported.

In Hungerford Rural District the only case notified was imported from London, the child died within a week of arrival in the district.

In Newbury Rural District 4 cases were notified, 2 of which proved fatal.

In Wallingford Rural District only three cases were notified; this number compares very favourably with 15 in 1909 and 54 in 1908.

In Wantage Rural District 7 cases were notified, of these 2 occurred at Lockinge and 1 in each of the following localities:—Charlton, Compton, East Hendred, Harwell, and Upton. One case terminated fatally.

In Windsor Rural District 7 cases were notified, no fatal case occurred.

In Wokingham Rural District 21 cases, in 16 houses, were notified. Two occurred in the first quarter of the year, 2 in the second, 8 in the third, and 9 in the fourth quarter. The distribution of the cases was as follows:—5 in five houses in Wokingham Without, 1 at Barkham, 9 in six houses at Shinfield, 1 at Swallowfield, 2 in one house at Remenham, 2 in one house at Woodley, and 1 at Sindlesham. One case terminated fatally.

SCARLET FEVER (SCARLATINA).

The cases notified in the County during 1901 numbered 286; 1902, 415; 1903, 248; 1904, 369; 1905, 541; 1906, 325; 1907, 383; 1908, 398; and 1909, 588.

The number of cases notified during last year was 381, the average in the preceding nine years was 395.

In Abingdon Borough 14 cases were notified; 6 in the months of April and May, 1 in August, and 7 in November.

In Maidenhead Borough the epidemic of the previous year continued during 1910, when 109 cases were notified. Two deaths were recorded, but as a rule the disease ran a mild course.

In Newbury Borough scarlet fever was again prevalent, but the cases were distributed throughout the year. Altogether 50 cases were notified. In June it was thought advisable to close St. Mary's School on account of this disease. One death was registered.

In New Windsor Borough only 6 cases were notified.

In Wallingford Borough only 1 case was notified.

In Wantage Urban District 3 cases were notified.

In Wokingham Borough 2 cases.

In Abingdon Rural District, of the 16 cases notified, 11 occurred in the four middle months of the year, and 2 in September, since when no notification was received. The disease was of a mild character.

In Bradfield Rural District most of the 22 cases notified were of a mild type, and no fatal case was registered.

In Cookham Rural District 35 cases were notified during the year. Seventeen of the cases occurred in the first quarter, the other cases were spread equally over the rest of the year. No death was recorded.

In Easthampstead Rural District most of the 13 cases notified were of a mild type, 1 death occurred in December.

In Faringdon Rural District not a single case of scarlet fever was notified during 1910, and only 1 in the previous year.

In Hungerford Rural District only 1 case was notified.

In Newbury Rural District 15 notifications of scarlet fever were received.

In Wallingford Rural District there were 4 cases recorded.

In Wantage Rural District the notifications numbered 10 during 1910, which compares favourably with 57 in the previous year. The cases occurred in the following localities :—1 at Blewbury ; 2, Beedon ; 3, East Hendred ; 1, West Hendred ; 1, Hampstead Norris ; and 2, West Hanney. Owing to a case having occurred in the schoolmaster's house at Hanney, it was considered advisable to close the school.

In Windsor Rural District 30 cases of scarlet fever were notified, compared with 69 in 1909 and 52 in 1908. Nine of the 30 cases occurred in Clewer during the early months of the year, and 9 in Sunninghill and Ascot during July and August. Two fatal cases were registered, both in the same family at Dedworth.

In Wokingham Rural District the 50 cases of scarlet fever occurred in 35 houses. Fifteen in the first quarter of the year, 9 in the second, 19 in the third, and 7 in the fourth quarter. Seven cases occurred in six houses at Wokingham Without ; 4 in two houses at Swallowfield ; 1 at Finchampstead ; 1 at Remenham ; 5 in five houses at Wargrave ; 13 in nine houses at Twyford ; 2 in two houses at Ruscombe ; 4 in two houses at Hurst ; and 13 in seven houses at Woodley. None of the cases proved fatal. Crazies' Hill School, Wargrave, was closed in February on account of the outbreak of scarlet fever in the neighbourhood.

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Nineteen cases of enteric fever were notified in the County during the year ; 10 of the cases occurred in the Urban Districts and 9 in the Rural Districts. There was no epidemic in any locality.

MUMPS.

Owing to the prevalence of mumps the following schools were closed :—

Bradfield Rural District—Tilehurst, Park Lane and Norcot Schools.

Easthampstead Rural District—Sandhurst Wesleyan ; Easthampstead C.E. ; Winkfield, Ascot Heath.

Wallingford Rural District—Long Wittenham ; South Moreton.

Windsor Rural District—Clewer St. Stephen's (Infants').

Wokingham Rural District—Finchampstead ; Woodley ; Sonning (Boys', Girls' and Infants').

GERMAN MEASLES.

Arborfield and Barkham School in Wokingham Rural District was closed owing to the number of absentees ill with German measles. This disease was also prevalent in Cookham Dean at the time the schools there were closed on account of whooping cough. Cases were reported in several other localities.

INFLUENZA.

The deaths ascribed to influenza as a primary cause numbered 36, compared with 66 in 1909, 51 in 1908, 48 in 1907, 39 in 1906, 33 in each of the two preceding years, 34 in 1903, and 72 in 1902.

The following schools were closed on account of extensive outbreaks of influenza :—

Bradfield Rural District—Yattendon.

Cookham Rural District—White Waltham.

Faringdon Rural District—Great Faringdon C.E. and Council Schools.

Wallingford Rural District—Brightwell.

Wantage Rural District—Aldworth.

DIARRHŒA.

Nineteen deaths were ascribed to diarrhœa in 1910, 12 were of infants under a year old.

In 1909 there were 30 deaths from diarrhœa ; in 1908, 41 ; in 1907, 42 ; and in 1906, 64.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case was notified in the Urban Districts and 3 in the Rural Districts. To the above should be added 1 case in a Rural District, death having been ascribed to puerperal fever in one instance where no formal notification had been sent. The total of 5 cases may be compared with 11 in 1909, 10 in each of the two preceding years, 18 in 1906, and 10 in 1905.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 73 notifications of this disease in 1910 ; 104 in 1909 ; 89 in 1908 ; 101 in 1907 ; 109 in 1906 ; and 133 in 1905.

PHTHISIS.

The mortality from phthisis has been already referred to on page 13.

OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Tubercular diseases other than pulmonary accounted for 51 deaths in 1910, compared with 55 deaths in 1909, 43 in 1908, 33 in 1907, and 41 in 1906.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Prior to 1866, apart from the few remaining parish “ pest-houses ” which were apparently provided by the parishioners independently of any legal enactment, the only hospitals in England receiving persons suffering from infectious disease seem to have been those established by private effort.*

* Vide Supplement to Tenth Annual Report of Local Government Board, 1880-81.

In 1866, following on the appearance of epidemic cholera in London, an Order in Council was issued under the Diseases Prevention Act, 1855, authorising the provision of accommodation for such patients as had no home or could not be properly treated at home ; this Order applied to the whole of England. And the Sanitary Act of the same year gave powers, relative to the provision of hospitals, similar to those embodied in the Public Health Act, 1875.

Under section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875 :—

“ Any Local Authority may provide for the use of the inhabitants of their district hospitals or temporary places for the reception of the sick, and for that purpose may themselves build such hospitals or places of reception ; or contract for the use of any such hospital or part of a hospital or place of reception ; or enter into any agreement with any person having the management of any hospital, for the reception of the sick inhabitants of their district, on payment of such annual or other sum as may be agreed upon.

“ Two or more Local Authorities may combine in providing a common hospital.”

If a Local Authority desires to obtain a loan to defray the cost of providing a hospital, the sanction of the Local Government Board must be obtained (Public Health Act, 1875, sections 233 and 234).

When two or more Local Authorities desire to combine in providing a hospital, it is often desirable to form the combined districts into a Joint Hospital District, by a Provisional Order under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875, with a Joint Hospital Board as the governing body.

A Joint Hospital Board consists of members elected by the Local Authorities concerned, together with such *ex-officio* members as the Local Government Board may by the Provisional Order determine.

Under the Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893, County Councils are empowered to constitute hospital districts, consisting in each case either of a single local area or of two or more local areas as defined by section 26 of the Act ; and under section 8 (3) “ if any Local Authority, having jurisdiction within any part [^] of the proposed hospital district, object to the formation of such a district, or “ to the addition or subtraction thereto or therefrom of any local area within “ their jurisdiction, such Authority may at any time within three months from “ the date of the Order appeal to the Local Government Board, and the decision “ of such Board shall be conclusive.”

Under the Isolation Hospitals Acts, 1893 and 1901, a County Council may, where they deem it expedient so to do for the benefit of the county, contribute out of the county rate a capital or annual sum towards the structural and the establishment expenses, or to either class of such expenses, of a hospital for the reception of patients suffering from infectious diseases—whether the hospital has been established under the Isolation Hospital Acts or under the Public

Health Act, 1875. And at the meeting of the Berkshire County Council on 4th November, 1905, the following principles upon which the Council will be prepared to make grants in aid of isolation hospitals were adopted :—

“ Subject to the consent of the Local Government Board to a loan, the County Council will make a capital grant, not exceeding one-half of the cost, towards the provision of or addition to an isolation hospital, upon being satisfied, upon the report of the Medical Officer of Health, that the following conditions have been complied with, viz. :—

- (a) That the hospital will serve a Rural or Urban district or a combination of such districts.
- (b) That the district or districts concerned agree to maintain the hospital and, in the case of combined districts, themselves agree as to the proportions to be paid by the several districts.
- (c) That the hospital will be built in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board for at least two separate diseases, and for both sexes ; and will be adequate for the needs of the districts.”

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, any part or section of which may be adopted by a District Council, contains some important sections dealing with hospitals and home isolation :—

Section 60.—Nothing in section one hundred and thirty-two of the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to the recovery of the cost of maintenance in a hospital shall require the Local Authority to recover the cost of maintenance from a patient who is not a pauper where the Local Authority have satisfied themselves that the circumstances of the case are such as to justify the remission of the debt.

Section 61.—(1) The Local Authority may exercise the powers of section fifteen of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, whether that section has or has not been adopted in the district, and where the Local Authority so determine, those powers may be exercised for providing temporary shelter or house accommodation with any necessary attendants for any person who, in any case to which this section applies, leave a house after any infectious disease has appeared therein, and the Local Authority may borrow, subject to the provisions of the Public Health Acts, for the purpose of providing shelter or house accommodation under section fifteen of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, or under this section.

Where the Local Authority in pursuance of the aforesaid powers have provided a temporary shelter or house accommodation they may, on the appearance of any infectious disease in a house, and on the certificate of the medical officer, cause any person who is not himself sick and who consents to leave the house, or whose parent or guardian (where the person is a child) consents to his leaving the house, to be removed therefrom

to any such temporary shelter or house accommodation and in the like case on the like certificate may cause any such person who does not consent to leave the house to be removed therefrom to any such temporary shelter or house accommodation, where two justices, on the application of the Local Authority and on being satisfied of the necessity of the removal, make an order for the removal, subject to such conditions (if any) as are imposed by the order.

The Local Authority shall in every case cause the removal to be effected and the conditions of any order to be satisfied without charge to the person removed or to the parent or guardian of that person.

Section 67.—(1) The Local Authority may provide nurses for attendance on patients suffering from any infectious disease in their district, who, owing to want of accommodation at the hospital or danger of infection cannot be removed to the hospital, or in cases where removal to the hospital is likely to endanger the patient's health.

(2) The Local Authority may charge such reasonable sums for the services of nurses provided by them as they think fit.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to take away or diminish the necessity of providing proper hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease.

The extent to which isolation hospital accommodation has been provided by the various District Councils is set out in the following statement, and on page 33 a summary of the available accommodation is given in tabular form.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

(1) *Abingdon Borough*.—Joint Hospital Board with Abingdon Rural.

The Abingdon Joint Hospital District was formed under a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, dated the 25th day of April, 1898, and the hospital was opened on 1st February, 1901.

The hospital is situated on the Marcham Road in the Rural District of Abingdon, about a mile from the centre of the Borough.

The area of the site is two acres.

The buildings are of brick and consist of administration block, three ward blocks and out-offices, also a special bath room and dressing-rooms for the use of patients when being discharged from the hospital. There are eight wards with a total of 32 beds. Four of these wards were erected in 1905 and have doubled the previous accommodation.

There is a Thresh's steam-disinfector and a good modern carriage ambulance.

The total cost of the hospital for purchase of site, building, equipment, furnishing, and laying-out of grounds has been about £10,000.

Under various agreements, patients are now admitted to this hospital from the Urban and Rural Districts of Wantage, and the Rural District of Goring (Oxon), as well as Poor Law Patients from Culham Rural District (Oxon). In consequence, the population served now exceeds 1,000 persons for every available bed. Should an epidemic affect several of the districts at the same time, the accommodation would soon be over-taxed, and considerable inconvenience must arise owing to the impossibility of isolating urgent cases in the hospital without overcrowding. In the interest of the patients, the temporary expedient of placing extra beds in a ward, is one that ought to be avoided.

FOR SMALLPOX.—An iron building, situated about a mile from the town.

- (2) *Maidenhead Borough*.—By an arrangement between Maidenhead Town Council and Cookham Rural District Council the hospital is available for patients from both the Borough and Rural District.

The hospital is the property of the Borough, and is situated on the western outskirts of the town opposite the workhouse.

The area of the site is about an acre and a half.

An old brougham was purchased about three years ago for use as an ambulance. The vehicle is quite unsuited for the purpose and a modern carriage ambulance, capable of conveying any patient in a reclining position, is badly needed.

Towards the latter end of 1910, the Town Council increased their hospital accommodation by the erection of a second temporary iron building, and a permanent administration block, a steam-disinfector, laundry, and mortuary are in process of erection.

On the 7th January, 1911, I presented a special report on the Maidenhead Isolation Hospital to the Public Health and Housing Committee of the County Council, and therein pointed out the desirability of obtaining a more commodious site before commencing the erection of permanent buildings; the representatives of Maidenhead, present as members of the Committee, were, however, of opinion that my suggestion was impracticable.

FOR SMALLPOX.—The Council has contracted for two marquees and the lease of a field.

- (3) *Newbury Borough*.—The hospital belongs to Newbury Town Council and is used by the Rural District under an agreement. The hospital is managed by a Committee of equal numbers of the members of the Urban and Rural Authorities.

It is situated in the south of the Borough on Wash Common, about two miles from the Market Square.

The buildings are of corrugated iron and contain six wards (two wards with eight beds each, and four wards with three beds each, total 28 beds), a nurse's sitting room, one bedroom and kitchen.

Several years ago a new brougham was purchased as an ambulance.

There is no steam-disinfector.

FOR SMALLPOX.—This hospital has been utilised.

- (4) *New Windsor Borough*.—In 1903 the Windsor and Egham (Surrey) Joint Hospital District was formed under a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, but early in 1906 the Windsor Town Council applied to the Local Government Board for permission to withdraw from the proposed isolation hospital scheme, and no advance was made in the matter of providing a hospital.

On 24th January, 1910, a Local Government Board Inquiry was held at the Guildhall, Windsor, by Dr. W. W. E. Fletcher, one of the Board's Inspectors. From the evidence given, it appeared that a continuance of the Joint Hospital District, as defined by the original Order, was not desired by the District Councils concerned.

On the 5th May, 1910, a Provisional Order repealing the Windsor and Egham Joint Hospital Order of 1903 was issued by the Local Government Board.

A steam disinfecting apparatus (Alliott & Paton's Improved Washington Lyon) was erected at Dedworth in 1905 for the use of the Borough.

FOR SMALLPOX.—The Borough has a hospital at the "Ham" consisting of a caretaker's cottage and an iron building with two wards for six patients each.

There is a full length brougham ambulance belonging to the Rural Authority; this is also made use of by the Borough.

- (5) *Wallingford Borough*.—The Wallingford and Crowmarsh Joint Hospital District, consisting of the Urban and Rural Districts of Wallingford and the Rural District of Crowmarsh (Oxon), was formed under a Provisional Order in 1904.

The hospital is situated to the west of the town of Wallingford about a quarter of a mile from the railway station.

The area of the site is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The buildings consist of a brick administration block and corrugated iron wards and out offices. The wards are arranged in three blocks; one block contains two wards (intended for three and two patients respectively), the second block is similar but has an adjoining additional ward for one patient; these two blocks were completed by March, 1905. The third block, erected in 1908, contains four beds. Total, 15 beds.

There is a Defries steam-disinfector at the hospital, and the Board has purchased a full length carriage ambulance.

FOR SMALLPOX.—The Henley and Wallingford Joint Smallpox Hospital District was formed under a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, for the Boroughs of Henley-on-Thames (Oxon) and Wallingford and the Rural Districts of Crowmarsh and Henley (Oxon), Hambledon (Bucks) and Wallingford, which together with the Urban District of Caversham comprise the Unions of Wallingford and Henley.

The hospital is situated at Whitelands, Pishill, Oxfordshire, and there is accommodation for six males and six females.

A caretaker's residence and nurses' quarters are adjacent.

The site consists of about 18 acres.

The Joint Board purchased a large carriage which has been adapted as an ambulance.

- (6) *Wantage*.—During 1909 arrangements were made for the removal of infectious cases to the Abingdon Isolation Hospital, and advantage has been taken of this provision on several occasions.

FOR SMALLPOX.—No provision has been made, but the building erected by the Wantage Rural Authority would probably be available if required. *Vide Wantage Rural*.

- (7) *Wokingham Borough*.—There is no general isolation hospital.

FOR SMALLPOX.—Three railway huts are placed in a field at Barkham, about three miles from Wokingham. These huts have been utilised for administration purposes and hospital tents erected for the patients.

The joint occupation with the Rural District Council of Wokingham of the site at Barkham for the isolation camp for smallpox has been renewed for a year. The ambulance consists of an old cab stored at the Workhouse.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

- (1) *Abingdon*.—*Vide Abingdon Borough*.

- (2) *Bradfield*.—There is no isolation hospital.

Steam-disinfection is, when necessary, carried out by Mr. Street, of the Reading Disinfecting Works.

FOR SMALLPOX.—The Council has acquired on lease a site immediately opposite the Workhouse, with a view to the erection of a temporary isolation hospital in case of an outbreak.

- (3) *Cookham*.—*Vide Maidenhead Borough*.

- (4) *Easthampstead*.—There is no general isolation hospital.

Disinfection is carried out in all cases by Mr. Street, of the Reading Disinfecting Works.

FOR SMALLPOX.—A large hospital tent with suitable fittings and appliances is available in case of need. There is no ambulance.

Considerable inconvenience has at times resulted from the absence of a general isolation hospital, and the erection of a joint hospital for several of the East Berkshire districts appears to offer the best solution of the trouble. Some of the neighbouring district Councils have already been approached in regard to the matter, but so far no combined action has resulted.

- (5) *Faringdon*.—The Council has three Berthon portable hospital huts with wood flooring. The tents are erected as required either at Shrivenham, Faringdon or Hatford, at each of which localities permanent concrete foundations have been laid.

An ambulance cab is stationed at Faringdon.

At present the Council has an arrangement by which bedding, and other articles requiring disinfection, can be sent to the Swindon Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection.

FOR SMALLPOX.—No separate provision has been made.

- (6) *Hungerford*.—There is no general isolation hospital.

From time to time the attention of the District Council has been called to the absence of any permanent hospital accommodation. In December, 1905, an outbreak of scarlet fever commenced in the vicinity of Lambourn, continuing till late in the following year, and in August the Local Government Board wrote enquiring what steps were being taken for providing hospital accommodation for the cases of scarlet fever occurring in the Rural District. In 1907, 29 cases of diphtheria were notified in the neighbourhood of Kintbury and Hungerford; and in 1908 diphtheria was again prevalent in several localities. During the past two years there have, fortunately, been very few cases of either scarlet fever or diphtheria in the district.

Early in 1909 a donation of £1,000 towards the provision of an isolation hospital for the Hungerford Rural District was offered by a resident in the neighbourhood, but I have not heard that any progress has been made towards providing an isolation hospital.

There is no steam-disinfector.

FOR SMALLPOX.—A small iron hospital; this has not been fitted up as it has not so far been called into requisition. There is no ambulance.

(7) *Newbury*.—*Vide* Newbury Borough.

(8) *Wallingford*.—*Vide* Wallingford Borough.

(9) *Wantage*.—By an agreement between the Abingdon Joint Hospital Board and the Wantage Rural District Council, cases of infectious disease may be sent from the Wantage Rural District to the isolation hospital at Abingdon.

FOR SMALLPOX.—The Rural Authority has erected an iron building (for about eight beds) on the Ridge Way, some three miles S.E. of Wantage town. The building is not furnished, but arrangements have been made with a dealer in Wantage to do so at once should the hospital be required.

There is no ambulance, but an arrangement exists to loan a conveyance for the purpose.

There is no steam-disinfector.

(10) *Windsor*.—*Vide* New Windsor Borough.

The Egham (Surrey) Urban District Council have agreed to admit into their hospital patients from the Parish of Old Windsor.

Steam disinfection is carried out at the Windsor Borough disinfecting station when required.

FOR SMALLPOX.—In 1904 the Windsor Rural District Council erected an iron building some 40ft. distant from the Borough hospital on the Ham fields, containing eight beds and nurse's quarters.

The Rural Authority has a full length brougham ambulance, which is also made use of by the Borough.

(11) *Wokingham*.—There is no general isolation hospital.

Occasionally a sleeping van, or similar structure, has been utilised for purposes of isolation, but this accommodation cannot be considered satisfactory.

Since the early part of 1906 an arrangement has existed with the authorities of the Smith Hospital at Henley to admit cases of infectious disease other than smallpox from the Parish of Remenham. The expenses are dealt with as *special expenses* repayable by the *contributory place* of Remenham.

Steam disinfection is carried out systematically by Mr. Street, of the Reading Disinfecting Works.

FOR SMALLPOX.—*Vide* Wokingham Borough.

TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL.

The number of cases treated in an Isolation Hospital is in each instance inserted in brackets.

	SMALLPOX.			SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.			ENTERIC.			TOTALS.		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
URBAN DISTRICTS.															
1.	8 (7)	2 (2)	14 (12)	8 (4)	2 (2)	7 (6)	2 (2)	...	1 (1)	18 (13)	4 (4)	22 (19)
2.	41 (11)	111 (25)	109 (49)	21	31 (4)	134 (36)	1	2	4 (1)	63 (11)	144 (29)	247 (86)
3.	1	63 (27)	50 (27)	7 (3)	30 (10)	17 (4)	1	2	1 (1)	9 (3)	95 (37)	68 (32)
4.	10	28 (2)*	6 (2)†	11	3	11 (1)†	...	1	...	21	32 (2)	17 (3)
5.	8 (8)	11 (10)	1 (1)	54 (51)	34 (30)	1 (1)	...	...	...	62 (59)	45 (40)	2 (2)
6.	6	13 (3)	3 (2)	3	17 (1)	10 (2)	4	2	3	13	32 (4)	16 (4)
7.	32	5	2	17	4	10	...	...	1	49	9	13
Total	106 (26)	233 (69)	185 (93)	121 (58)	121 (47)	190 (50)	8 (2)	7	10 (3)	235 (86)	361 (116)	385 (146)
RURAL DISTRICTS.															
1.	35 (33)	19 (18)	16 (6)	9 (7)	20 (20)	8 (2)	15 (15)§	...	...	59 (55)	39 (38)	24 (8)
2.	31 (11)	44	22	14	13	9	...	1	...	45 (1)	58	31
3.	38 (3)	30 (1)	35 (13)	4	29 (5)	35 (8)	2 (1)	1	3	44 (4)	60 (6)	73 (21)
4.	29	18	13	10	19	4	4	1	1	43	38	18
5.	8	1	...	9	5	2	1	...	...	13	6	2
6.	1	2	1	32	5	1	1	...	...	34	7	2
7.	3	31 (19)	15 (9)	3	6 (4)	4 (3)	2	2	...	8	39 (23)	19 (12)
8.	6 (2)	21 (8)	4 (2)	23 (13)	15 (3)	3 (1)	...	3a	...	29 (15)	39 (11)	7 (3)
9.	44	57 (20)	10 (2)	22	7 (1)	7 (3)	1	6	2	67	70 (21)	19
10.	52 (11)†	69 (9)**	30 (6)†	17 (2)††	5	7 (2)††	1	2	3	70 (13)	76 (9)	40 (8)
11.	45	63	50	13	12	21	3	...	...	61	75	71
Total	292 (50)	355 (75)	196 (38)	156 (22)	136 (33)	101 (19)	30 (16)	16	9	473 (88)	507 (108)	306 (52)

* One to London Fever Hospital and the other to Mary Wardell Convalescent Home, Stanmore.

† One to School Sanatorium and one to London Fever Hospital.

‡ To London Fever Hospital.

§ Six of these were removed to Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

¶ Removed to Reading Isolation Hospital.

** Eight removed to London Fever Hospital and one to Reading Isolation Hospital.

†† One to London Fever Hospital and one to Farnham Isolation Hospital.

‡‡ To Abingdon Isolation Hospital.

a. All three cases were patients in the County Asylum.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS—OTHER THAN SMALLPOX.							FOR SMALLPOX.
	AREA SERVED.	ACRES	1910 POP.	BUILDINGS.	BEDS.	DIS- EASES.	
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Abingdon Borough	Abingdon U. and R. Districts, Wantage U. and R. Districts and Goring R.D. (Oxon.) §	129,644	34,770	permanent	...	three	Temporary buildings. Abingdon U. and R. Districts.
Maidenhead Borough	Maidenhead U.D. and Cookham R.D.	29,926	27,199	temporary	...	two	Tents.
Newbury Borough	Newbury U. and R. Districts	44,216	22,726	temporary	...	two	No separate provision.
New Windsor Borough	No hospital	2,717	12,778	...	...	...	Temporary building. 12 beds.
Wallingford Borough	Wallingford U. and R. Districts and Crowmarsh R.D. (Oxon)	42,696	14,880	(permanent adminis- tration, temporary ward buildings	15	three	(Temporary building. 12 beds. Henley and Wallingford Small- pox Hospital District.
Wantage	See Abingdon Borough	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary building. 8 beds with R. District.
Wokingham Borough	No hospital	557	4,286	...	...	...	Tents. Urban and Rural Districts.
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Abingdon	See Abingdon Borough	...	...	...	...	...	See Abingdon Borough.
Bradfield	No hospital	54,641	16,917	...	...	...	Site, but no hospital.
Cookham	See Maidenhead Borough	...	...	...	...	...	See Maidenhead borough.
Easthampstead	No hospital	27,033	17,409	...	...	...	Tent.
Faringdon*	Faringdon Rural District	59,596	12,195	tents †	16	one	No separate provision.
Hungerford	No hospital	44,816	8,967	...	...	...	Temporary building.
Newbury	See Newbury Borough	...	...	...	...	...	See Newbury Borough.
Wallingford	See Wallingford Borough	...	...	...	...	...	See Wallingford Borough.
Wantage	See Abingdon Borough	...	...	...	...	...	See Wantage Urban
Windsor	No hospital	10,567	15,285	...	...	...	Temporary building. 8 beds.
Wokingham	No hospital ||	43,844	16,471	...	...	...	See Wokingham Borough.

* Including Lechlade parish in Gloucestershire.

† Berthon Hospital Huts.

§ Also Poor Law cases from Culham R.D. (Oxon.), the population and area of which are not included in above statement.

|| Patients from Parish of Remenham received into Smith Hospital, Henley.

DISINFECTION.

Very few districts are provided with the apparatus necessary for steam disinfection, though at present no other thoroughly satisfactory method for disinfecting bedding is known ; and even in the case of less bulky articles, such as clothing, it is a far more certain method than exposure to chemical fumes.

Few notes appear in the district reports as to the methods employed for the disinfection of houses, but, so far as I have been able to gather, some form of Formic Aldehyde vaporiser or spray is in fairly general use ; stripping, white-washing, and re-papering of rooms being insisted upon when necessary. In Newbury Borough, Linger's Formaldehyde disinfecting apparatus is employed ; in New Windsor Borough, Formaldehyde spray and fumigation ; in Bradfield Rural District, Formaldehyde spray ; in Easthampstead Rural District, the Sanitas Company's Formic disinfector ; in Faringdon Rural District, an Equifex Mercurial spray ; in Wantage Rural District, Formalin tablets.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS AND SERUM TREATMENT.

The following tabular statement has been compiled from returns supplied by the Medical Officers of Health in July last.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS AND SERUM TREATMENT.

URBAN DISTRICTS.										RURAL DISTRICTS.								
(1) Is use of antidiaphtheretic serum at expense of District Council authorised (a) for prophylactic treatment ? ... (b) for curative treatment ? ...	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.
	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	No	No	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	Not yet considered by Council.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	No	On recommendation of M.O.H.	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
(2) Is examination of swab specimens authorised (a) from persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria ? ... (b) from convalescent diphtheria patients ? ... (c) from contacts ? ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
(3) Is examination of samples of blood authorised ? (a) from persons suspected to be suffering from enteric fever ? ... (b) from contacts ? ...	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	No	No	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	Not yet considered by Council.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	No	On recommendation of M.O.H.	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
(4) Is examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli authorised ? ...	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	No	No	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	Not yet considered by Council.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	On recommendation of M.O.H.	No	On recommendation of M.O.H.	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes†	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

* Guardians have sanctioned payment in case of pauper patients.

† Guardians have paid on more than one occasion.

‡ Poorer class only.

RAINFALL.

The particulars given under this heading are taken from a report* by Mr. H. W. Russell, the representative of the County Council on the Thames Conservancy Board, as to the work of the Board during 1910 so far as it affected the County.

“ The past year has been an exceptionally wet one ; the rainfall exceeded “ the average for the past 27 years by 5.73 inches and that excess was largely “ due to the heavy fall in the last three months of the year, 12.46 inches.”

FLOW OF THE RIVER THAMES AT TEDDINGTON AND RAINFALL IN THE THAMES BASIN
FOR THE YEAR 1910.

	Natural Flow at Teddington.		Rainfall at 12 stations in the Thames Basin.	
	Measured in 1910.	Average for 27 preceding years.	Measured in 1910.	Average for 27 preceding years.
	Mill. galls. per day.	Mill. galls. per day.	Inches.	Inches.
January	2,529.0	2,103.8	2.29	2.14
February	3,508.9	2,220.1	3.83	1.80
March	2,435.4	1,792.0	0.94	1.99
April	1,353.2	1,235.1	2.28	1.72
May	979.4	997.2	1.99	1.92
June	1,148.8	785.5	3.09	2.21
July	795.3	548.5	2.35	2.31
August	588.8	478.7	2.99	2.50
September	500.8	480.1	0.53	2.03
October	665.7	868.0	3.49	3.19
November	1,595.4	1,429.9	3.80	2.62
December	5,064.2	1,777.0	5.16	2.55
Average for the year ...	1,756.2	...	Total 33.63	...
Average for 27 pre- vious years ... ..	...	1,221.4	...	Total 27.02

WATER SUPPLY.

Under the Public Health Act, 1875, sections 62, 70 and 299, it is the duty of every local authority to see that a sufficient supply of wholesome water is provided for every occupied dwelling-house within their district, if such a supply can be obtained at reasonable cost.

* County Council Minutes, 4th February, 1911.

The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, makes further provision for the needs of rural districts, and of such urban districts as the Local Government Board may think fit (sec. 11). Under this Act a new house may not be occupied until a certificate has been obtained from the Sanitary Authority of the district that there is provided, within a reasonable distance of the house, a supply of wholesome water sufficient for domestic purposes. But in some of the annual reports no statement is made as to whether this requirement is complied with.

Memoranda were issued by the Local Government Board in 1897 and 1898, calling the attention of district councils to their responsibilities under the Public Health Acts for securing to the inhabitants of their districts a proper and sufficient supply of water, and urging them to procure accurate information on all points affecting the water-supply.

Early in the present year a circular letter from the Local Government Board, dated 28th February, 1911, was forwarded to district councils requesting information required for the purposes of a return ordered by the House of Commons. The Order requires a return showing, as regards every water undertaking in England and Wales :—

(a) the powers, if any, under which the undertakers are authorised to supply water ;

(b) the limits within which the undertakers are authorised to supply water ;

(c) the places actually supplied ;

(d) the sources of the supply, their nature and sufficiency ;

(e) particulars as to the works, the quantity and quality of the water supplied ;

and also, as regards every district in England and Wales :—

(a) the area and population of the district, and the number of houses therein ;

(b) the number of houses supplied with water from piped service ;

(c) the names of the undertakers providing a supply of water ;

(d) the source, nature and sufficiency of the supply where there is no piped service.

Every urban district in the County now has a public water-supply available, but in the rural districts many of the villages are still dependent on shallow wells, in which the water is derived from a soil liable to pollution.

The minimum distance from a well at which a privy or ashpit may be constructed is usually given in bye-laws as 50 feet, and the minimum distance for a cesspool as 100 feet, but in Professor Frankland's opinion no cesspool should be within 200 yards of a well. Few shallow wells in the immediate neighbourhood of a dwelling can in reality be considered safe sources of water-supply. Refuse and slop water are frequently disposed of on the nearest available piece of ground, and one learns from experience that it is by no

means uncommon for defective drains to exist in unsuspected positions around houses and in proximity to wells. Moreover, experimental evidence has proved that the distance to which the influence of pumping extends varies greatly in different cases. In fine sand and fine gravel, the distance is given by Mr. Rogers Field as 15 to 39 times the depression. In the Chalk it extends to at least 57 times the depression, and to a very much greater distance when the strata are extensively fissured. In very coarse gravel, 68 to 160 times the depression. In New Red Sandstone and similarly fissured rocks, the distance is 143 times the depression.

Possibly the nitrifying action of bacteria may effect purification to such an extent that the water in the subsoil, though it contains the actual elements of sewage, does not contain pathogenic organisms under most conditions ; but should excessive drought or rainfall occur, especially when the latter succeeds the former, the danger of sewage organisms finding their way into the subsoil water and thence to the wells must become accentuated.

Dr. Vivian Poore's experiments proved that water taken from a properly constructed shallow well might be of a good chemical standard, even though the soil at no great distance was used for the disposal of excreta, provided that the sewage was distributed systematically. But with what frequency are wells, at least old wells, found to be properly constructed ? Many that I have examined seem built with the express intention of letting in the maximum amount of water from the ground level downwards, and how next to impossible it appears to induce cottagers to deal sensibly with the household sewage and refuse.

Apart from the question of expense, there is no reason why the water-supply and drainage of every village should not be as good or better than that of a larger town, and I feel convinced that in a very large number of cases the cost of a water-supply by main need not amount to more than 2d. or 3d. per week for houses with a rateable value under £10, and that this would not be too great a burden on the inhabitants. On many farms the question of pure water-supplies has become urgent, owing to the action of several of the principal dairy companies, and there are other reasons for hoping that rural communities are gradually beginning to realise the necessity for collective action in their own interests. I fully recognise that one must not ignore the financial side of the question, at the same time I look upon the provision of pure and ample water-supplies as a matter calling for some sacrifice on the part of the present generation, both for its own sake and that of future generations.

Whenever the majority of the wells in a village are found to be liable to pollution, I submit that it would be far better to devise a main water scheme for the whole village rather than attempt to reconstruct existing wells. And where a group of villages is dependent on wells drawing from polluted strata,

it would appear preferable to link up the villages on one system, instead of constructing separate waterworks for each. Further, there is an increasing body of opinion that it will be found advantageous to map out the whole country into areas of water-supply, corresponding in most instances to watershed areas. If this principle were adopted, each area might be administered by a board nominated by urban and rural authorities, provided that the board was made directly responsible to some central authority. The areas of such water boards would not be limited by district or county boundaries any more than the areas of water companies are at present, but the primary duty of each board would be to see that the whole of its area was adequately supplied with water, and not as in the case of water companies to look upon every proposed extension mainly from the commercial point of view.

Compulsory combination seems to me to be the only method which will meet the requirements from both a public health and financial aspect. It is true that voluntary combination is at present permissible, but there has been a very limited application of the power, due in part to local apathy in regard to the provision of adequate water-supplies, and in part to the jealousy with which people regard the acquisition of water rights in their own neighbourhood for the benefit of outlying districts. I have no wish to imply that small schemes should not be undertaken for particular communities; excellent instances of such are to be met with, and similar installations will no doubt be provided in the future whatever system of control is adopted.

A Memoir on the Underground Sources of Water Supply in Berkshire was issued from the Geological Survey Office in 1902. The work contains the records of a large number of wells and borings in various parts of the County, and should prove of very great value for reference. The introductory remarks on the supply and character of the water derived from the various geological formations are of special interest to all concerned in Public Health administration.

Useful reference may also be made to other memoirs of the Geological Survey. "Soils and Subsoils" deals with these matters from a sanitary point of view, and contains many references to the eastern portion of Berkshire.

Only four sheets of the new Geological Survey of the County are at present issued, viz., No. 254, Wallingford and neighbourhood; 267, Compton and Thatcham to Lambourn and Kintbury; 268, Wargrave and Finchampstead to Aldworth and Brimpton; 283, Combe. Memoirs are published explanatory of sheets 254, 267 and 268. A geological map of the country round Oxford and an accompanying memoir have been published recently, these cover the northern portion of the County as far south as Abingdon on the east and Hinton Waldrist on the west. The earlier series of geological maps, covering the whole County, may still be obtained, as well as a sheet illustrating a vertical section through the strata from Crookham Heath to Wytham Hill.

The following particulars with respect to water-supplies are mainly from the Annual District Reports of recent years :—

URBAN WATER-SUPPLIES.

(1) *Abingdon Borough*.—A public water-supply is obtained from the Coral Rag and Calcareous Grit strata of Wootton and Boar's Hill by means of a well about 30 feet deep and adits ; this was supplemented in 1902 by a supply of good quality from a boring in the Market Place, Abingdon. In 1906 the boring was enlarged and carried to a depth of fifty-seven feet, penetrating through the Lower Greensand into the Kimmeridge Clay ; beyond this point a trial boring was sunk through 100 feet of clay without reaching the water-bearing strata beneath. The water rises to within a few feet of the ground level. The public supply was analysed once during the year and found to be of good quality. Ten new supplies were furnished from the mains. A few of the old and unreliable wells in the town are still used for drinking and other domestic purposes. One sample taken from a well was submitted to analysis, and proved to be of bad quality ; the well was, therefore, closed.

(2) *Maidenhead Borough*.—Many private wells are still in use, but the greater part of the town is supplied by the Maidenhead Waterworks Company. This Company obtains its supply, which is of excellent quality, from four wells sunk in the Chalk—two at Maidenhead, and two at Cookham. High-level reservoirs are situated at Cookham Dean and Hawthorn Hill.

Two extensions of the mains were made, viz. :—the Woodhurst Estate, 321 yards, and Kimbers Lane, 140 yards.

(3) *Newbury Borough*.—Services from the mains of the Newbury District Water Company are now general, though some of the old wells are still in use. The mains of the Water Company are in connection with all the newly erected houses. Chemical and bacteriological examinations of samples from the public mains were made, and in each instance the water was found to be of good quality.

(4) *New Windsor Borough*.—The Town is supplied from Waterworks belonging to the Corporation and situated at Eton. There is no storage of any kind, the water being pumped direct into the mains. The supply is abundant and of excellent quality, the service is constant.

Only a few other wells are now in use in Windsor, and these are all, or almost all, deep wells, drawing from the chalk strata.

The town supply is very little used for trade purposes, as the brewers in the district have their own wells, but in addition to the Borough of Windsor, Eton, Eton Wick, The Cloisters in Windsor Castle, and Clewer are all supplied from the works. In 1906, the Borough Waterworks Engineer, Mr. C. Sainty, reported* that there were 25 miles of mains in the district, and about 20,000 consumers, and that in addition the water was used for street watering and flushing purposes in Windsor and Eton.

Windsor Castle is for the most part supplied by its own waterworks. As regards the source of the water supplied to Windsor, Dr. Bulstrode stated in a Report to the Local Government Board upon the sanitary condition of the Borough, dated February, 1900:—"There can be no doubt that a very considerable amount is procured through perforations in the iron cylinders from the river gravel in which the wells are sunk. Some of the water may be filtered river water, some subsoil water travelling down the valley of the Thames As regards the purity, the reports of analysis have so far been favourable to the water."

In 1903 a new well, 20 feet internal diameter, cased with cast-iron cylinders, was sunk to a depth of 35 feet, the bottom 10 feet being through chalk. The older wells on the works are 8 feet internal diameter.

Samples of the water are periodically submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination, and the results obtained have continued to be perfectly satisfactory.

(5) *Wallingford Borough*.—There is a municipal water-supply which is available for the whole town. Samples were analysed both chemically and bacteriologically at intervals, and found to be in every way satisfactory.

(6) *Wantage*.—The Water Company's supply is derived from springs on the Downs south of the town. Owing to its derivation from chalk strata it contains a considerable amount of calcareous matter in solution, and is therefore hard. During the year samples were repeatedly taken from various parts of the town, and in every case proved to be entirely satisfactory.

Many houses are still supplied by surface wells.

(7) *Wokingham Borough*.—The Wokingham District Water Company supplies the town, the water being obtained from deep borings in the Chalk.

* See Proceedings of Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers, Vol. XXXIII.

RURAL WATER-SUPPLIES.

- (1) *Abingdon*.—The village of Steventon has had a public water-supply since 1881, mostly by stand-pipes, and a similar service was provided for Milton in 1901. In 1903 St. John's College, Oxford, laid on a supply of good water to Fyfield in consequence of the impurity of the old well waters. The Milton water main was extended in 1910.

The Abingdon town mains extend a little way into the rural district. Sunningwell is supplied by stand-pipe from a reservoir on the hill north of the village. Wootton is similarly supplied.

Early in 1909 a supply by stand-pipe was provided by Lord Abingdon for the village of Wytham. The reservoir, which is fed by a spring, is on the hill-side about half-a-mile from the village.

Elsewhere the supply is from dug or tube wells.

One sample of water was submitted to analysis and condemned.

- (2) *Bradfield*.—The greater part of the district is dependent on ordinary wells, but the Tilehurst, Pangbourne and District Water Company is authorised to supply water throughout an area comprising the parishes of Purley, Sulham, Theale, Englefield, Tidmarsh and Whitchurch, and the greater portion of Tilehurst and Pangbourne parishes; as yet the mains do not appear to extend much beyond the villages of Pangbourne and Tilehurst. The water is derived from a well sunk nearly 200 feet into the Chalk.

The Parish of Streatley is in the area of supply of the South Oxfordshire Water Company.

Theale village is partly supplied with water by a series of tube wells driven along the main street; and borings or deep wells have been provided either by the Council or by landowners at Jennet Hill, Trash Green, Mortimer, Streatley, Burghfield and Ashampstead.

In part of Bradfield parish a supply has been provided, under the Bradfield Water Order of 1904, from a well on the property of Dr. Watney. And the Provisional Order of April, 1909, since confirmed, authorises the undertakers of the Bradfield Waterworks to construct and maintain additional waterworks, and to extend their limits of supply beyond the parish of Bradfield so as to include therein the parish of Stanford Dingley and also portions of the parishes of Yattendon, Frilsham, and Ashampstead; considerable progress has already been made in the work.

At Mortimer a boring has been sunk on land near the railway station, and an ample and pure supply obtained from the Chalk. In October, 1908, the District Council instructed Mr. Howard Humphreys, the Engineer engaged on the work, to prepare an estimate for permanent works to supply the more populous parts of the parish, but the scheme appears to be in abeyance.

- (3) *Cookham*.—The mains of the Maidenhead Waterworks Company now extend over a great part of the district. According to an account given in the *Maidenhead Advertiser* of January 8th, 1908, the Company's district covers an area reaching to Shurlock Street, Waltham St. Lawrence, on the south-west ; about a mile beyond Hawthorn Hill on the south ; New Lodge and Hawes Hill Farm on the south-east ; Taplow and Dedworth on the east ; Winter Hill Bottom and Quarry Woods on the north ; and as far as the "Seven Stars" Inn, Knowl Hill, on the west (see also under Maidenhead Water Supply). During 1908 the mains of the Company were laid to Cox Green, Bray, and Waltham St. Lawrence, and during 1909 the mains were extended in Bray parish (546 yards), Hurley parish (1,149 yards), Waltham St. Lawrence parish (429 yards). In 1910 further extensions were carried out :—to Kimber Lane, Bray (140 yards), and to Highway Estate, Cookham (206 yards). Sixty-two new connections were made during the year.

The Wargrave and Twyford Waterworks supply some localities in their vicinity, and part of Bisham village is supplied by the Marlow Waterworks.

The remainder of the district depends for its supply upon local wells, the water from which in the clay parts of the district is often of a very unsatisfactory character. Out of seven samples submitted for analysis, five were condemned as unfit for domestic use.

- (4) *Easthampstead*.—The mains of three water companies are laid in different parts of the district, viz., in Bracknell, Easthampstead and Warfield, those of the Wokingham Company ; of the South-West Suburban Company over a large area of Winkfield ; and of the Frimley Company in Crowthorne and Sandhurst. In 1908 the mains were extended from Sandhurst to the hamlet of Owlsmoor, in Crowthorne parish. The mains of the various companies are gradually being extended. Thirty-seven new supplies were furnished during the year, of which thirty-six were from public supplies and one from a well.

A considerable portion of the district is still dependent on local wells for its water-supply, and where the London Clay prevails it is generally unsatisfactory. Fifteen samples of water were submitted to analysis, and of these eleven were condemned.

- (5) *Faringdon*.—There are public supplies under the control of the Rural District Council at Faringdon, Kingston Lisle and Bourton. Water is abundant in the district, and, in addition to the public supplies enumerated, there are some excellent private supplies from deep wells, from which water is raised by wind engines. The remainder of the district is dependent on private and public shallow wells, streams, springs and ponds.

The following account gives the sources of supply in detail :—

(a) Faringdon Sub-District.

Baulking.—Shallow wells in clay soil. The supply is not good.

Stream water is used for many purposes. There is a public pump in connection with a well of doubtful purity.

Buckland.—Wells sunk in sandy loam and gravel ; they are liable to pollution.

Buscot.—Shallow wells, chiefly fed by surface water. There is a spring which affords a supply for part of the village.

Charney.—Wells in the Coralline formation.

Eaton Hastings.—Surface wells ; no public supply.

Faringdon.—The town is supplied partly from private wells, but mainly from the public supply under the control of the Rural District Council. The public supply from a well at Wicklesham, which was sunk about seventeen years ago, had always been deficient in quantity for the needs of the town, although of good quality, and had shown signs of failure, especially in dry seasons. During 1908 works were commenced to supplement this supply, consisting of a new well and bore hole in the Butts Road, and the provision of a pumping station and rising main to the old reservoirs. These works were completed in June, 1909, and since then there has been no need to utilize the old well, as the new source gives a supply of 4,000 gallons per hour.

Hatford.—Wells in Coralline formation.

Hinton Waldrist.—Wells sunk partly in the Oxford Clay.

Kingston Lisle.—Wells in the Chalk and Upper Greensand formations, the water is generally of good quality. There is also a public supply of water delivered by stand-pipe in the hamlet of Fawler. This supply is under the control of the Rural District Council ; it is derived from the Upper Greensand ; the works consist of a boring and small storage reservoir on the high ground above the hamlet, from whence the water is delivered by gravitation. The supply is insufficient and the works need increasing.

Longworth.—Wells in Calcareous Grit formation, liable to pollution. There is a public pump connected with a well containing water of fair quality.

Pusey.—Wells in the Coralline and Calcareous Grit formation.

Shellingford. Wells in the Coralline formation and surface water wells in the Kimmeridge Clay.

Stanford-in-the-Vale.—Chiefly from wells in the Coralline formation and in the Kimmeridge Clay. A stream waters the village. Deep wells exist at some of the farms.

Uffington.—From wells in the Gault and Chalk which are liable to pollution. The stream which runs through the village is largely used as a means of supply. There is need of a reliable water-supply, and a scheme is under consideration by the District Council for the construction of waterworks at Britchcombe Farm. It is estimated that 200,000 gallons of water per diem can be obtained here. The springs rise at the foot of the Chalk rubble hills. The supply has been tested and the yield found to be constant. The water could be delivered by gravitation to the top of any dwelling in Uffington.

(b) Shrivenham Sub-District.

Ashbury.—Wells. Some of them deep wells in the Chalk and Greensand. The supply is good.

Bourton.—Many of the wells sunk in the Portland formation, an outlier of which is found here, are polluted. Other wells are much deeper and touch the Coralline formation beneath the Kimmeridge Clay.

A public water-supply, derived from the Lertwell spring in the Upper Greensand near Ashbury, was provided by the District Council in 1906. A reservoir with a cap city of 10,000 gallons has been built on Lord Craven's land 100 yards from the spring, and the water gravitates thence, by a 3-inch main 4,280 yards in length, to Bourton for distribution. The supply to the village is by stand-pipe and continues to be satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Coleshill.—Wells in Middle Oolite. The village is also watered by the river Cole, and a public pump is provided.

Compton Beauchamp.—Wells in Chalk and Greensand.

Fernham.—Wells in Sponge Gravel.

Great Coxwell.—Wells in Middle Oolite and Lower Greensand.

Little Coxwell.—Supply is chiefly from the Sponge Gravel.

Longcot.—Chiefly from surface wells in the Kimmeridge Clay and is not of good quality.

Shrivenham.—Wells in the Calcareous Grit ; being shallow they are very liable to pollution.

Watchfield.—Wells in the Calcareous Grit.

Woolstone.—Wells in the Gault and Upper Greensand. There is also a public pump, and a stream which is used as a source of supply.

- (6) *Hungerford*.—The Hungerford Waterworks Company has an area of supply limited to the town of Hungerford and adjoining hamlet of Eddington ; the water is derived from a deep well in the Chalk situated on the south side of the town. Until lately comparatively few houses have been connected with the water mains, but during 1910, 102 new supplies were furnished from the mains, which are being extended now that the main sewerage of the town is completed.

The remainder of the district is mainly dependent on wells, many of them sunk to a good depth in the Chalk.

- (7) *Newbury*.—Some houses in Marsh Lane and Stroud Green in Greenham parish, and a few houses in Enborne parish near the Borough boundary, are supplied by the Newbury District Water Company.

The greater part of the district is dependent on local wells for a water-supply, which is frequently not of a satisfactory character. In some places the supply is from springs ; and at Ashmore Green a good supply to several cottages has been furnished by gravitation. Stock-cross village is supplied by main from Benham Park.

Seven samples of water were analysed during the year, and all were found to be of a satisfactory standard of purity.

- (8) *Wallingford*.—North Hagbourne, or Didcot New Town, and part of Didcot are supplied from the Great Western Railway Company's boring at Appleford, the mains were laid in 1902 ; the water is derived from the Lower Greensand. A small portion of the parish of Brightwell adjacent to the Borough of Wallingford is supplied from the town mains.

The remainder of the District is supplied by ordinary wells, from many of which the water is of indifferent quality. During the year four samples were analysed, three of which were found to be unfit for domestic use.

Fourteen new supplies were provided, four from the mains and ten from wells.

- (9) *Wantage*.—The rainfall, measured at Upton, amounted to 31.74 inches, five inches in excess of the amount measured in the previous year, and there were no complaints of shortness of water.

The village of Grove is supplied by the Wantage Water Company ; West Challow from a supply on Lady Wantage's property ; Goosey from deep bored wells situate on the farms to which the cottages are annexed ; Denchworth from a deep common well in the centre of the village. East Challow is ill supplied, and the cottages at Claypits are still unsupplied. The wells in East and West Hanney

are mainly shallow, and are probably polluted, but something has been done to protect them from immediate local pollution. From personal observation I have no hesitation in saying that the village of Charlton stands in need of a better supply.

The Hill villages are provided for by deep wells, many of the draw-wells being about 240 feet deep.

At a Meeting of the Rural District Council in July, 1908, the East Challow Water Supply Committee reported that permission had been obtained from the Governors of the Wantage Town lands to dig for water in their close at East Challow, and that the work of sinking a trial shaft had been commenced. In October the Committee reported that a supply of water had been obtained and proved fit for domestic use. At a Meeting of the Rural District Council on June 15th, 1909, a report of the East Challow Water Supply Committee was adopted, and it was decided to apply to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow the sum of £400. For various reasons the scheme has not yet been carried out.

(10) *Windsor*.—The mains of the Windsor Corporation supply a large part of Clewer Without, while Ascot, Sunningdale and Sunninghill are served by the South-West Suburban Company.

Many premises are still supplied from local wells. Out of fifteen samples of water submitted for analysis during the year, no fewer than twelve were condemned as unfit for domestic use.

Thirteen new supplies were furnished from the mains.

(11) *Wokingham*.—The Sonning Waterworks, as well as the Joint Works for Wargrave and Twyford, are under the control of the Rural District Council.

Three-Mile-Cross and Spencer's Wood have a supply from the Reading Waterworks; the water is drawn from the river Kennet and is subjected to filtration before distribution. A 4-inch main was laid along the Basingstoke Road in 1902 by the Rural District Council, and the supply made available in the early part of 1903.

During 1907 new mains were laid in Shinfield parish for the extension of the supply of water from Reading Waterworks, and during 1908, 1,193 yards of additional water main were laid in the parishes of Shinfield and Swallowfield. In December, 1909, a contract for laying down an additional 1,417 yards of 4-inch cast-iron water mains in the parishes of Shinfield and Swallowfield was entered into, and the work was completed during 1910.

SEWERAGE AND REFUSE-DISPOSAL.

The following notes with regard to sewerage, sewage-disposal, and scavenging are taken for the most part from the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the various districts, and I am indebted for some of the particulars to Mr. H. W. Russell's Report dealing with the work of the Thames Conservancy Board.*

URBAN DISTRICTS.

- (1) *Abingdon Borough*.—Every house in the town is connected with the sewers, which are regularly flushed, mostly by automatic tanks. The daily dry weather flow of sewage varies from 180,000 to 200,000 gallons. The sewage until lately has been treated at the outfall on a farm of 50 acres, of which 26 are laid out for irrigation and $6\frac{1}{2}$ for intermittent downward filtration.

In 1907 the Council purchased an additional 53 acres of land adjoining the sewage farm. Thirty-one acres of this land are suitable for ordinary sewage treatment, and 22 acres for occasional use only.

In his Report for 1910 the Medical Officer of Health stated :—" Public " scavenging is well carried out by the Authority, but it is very " desirable in the case of the courts and alleys that the Borough " should make arrangements for their servants to enter and cleanse " these places at least once a week."

- (2) *Maidenhead Borough*.—All house connections are tested by water-pressure before they are passed, and proper intercepting traps and ventilating pipes are provided.

The outfall works are situated close to the main line, south-west of the railway station. The dry weather flow of sewage averages 400,000 gallons daily, rather under 30 gallons per head of population. Lime and alumino-ferric are used for precipitation; the resulting sludge is pressed and sold for farm dressing. After leaving the precipitation tanks the sewage is treated in primary and secondary contact beds, having a total area of about 12,121 square yards. These beds are constructed respectively of 2ft. 6in. and 3ft. of railway engine clinker. The night flow of sewage is treated on a special set of primary and secondary contact beds without previous precipitation. The existing land area is underdrained, and the drains are controlled by valves, so that the land can be used instead of the clinker beds for contact treatment. The effluent discharges into the stream at the lower end of the sewage meadow.

*County Council Minutes, 4th February, 1911.

Application having been made by the Maidenhead Town Council for sanction to borrow £2,275 for purposes of sewage disposal, Mr. W. O. E. Meade-King, Inspector to the Local Government Board, held an Inquiry on January 2nd, 1908. A scheme was submitted for the purchase of some adjoining meadows, which would be under-drained by degrees for the treatment of the precipitation tank effluent. The surface soil shown in the trial hole varies from a loamy clay to sandy gravel. This land has since been purchased by the Town Council, a loan having been sanctioned by the Board.

Three extensions of sewers, viz. : Cornwallis Road, Risborough Road, and Shoppenhanger Road, have been made—altogether 799 yards.

(3) *Newbury Borough*.—The whole town is efficiently sewered and each house is connected up. All new houses are required to have proper flushing arrangements, and most of the older houses are now similarly provided.

The scavenging of the town is carried out by the Sanitary Authority, the refuse being used to fill up a large sandpit under the superintendence of the Borough Surveyor. All nuisance is said to be avoided by daily covering up the refuse with a layer of fresh earth.

(4) *New Windsor Borough*.—An account of the Municipal Works of Windsor is contained in a paper by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. A. E. Stickland, published in the *Proceedings of the Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers*, vol. XXXIII., 1906-7, from which the following particulars are taken.

In the years 1850 and 1851 Windsor was provided with a complete drainage system by which the whole of the surface water and sewage was passed into the Thames, about one mile due east from the centre of the town. In 1875 an intercepting sewer was constructed in order to divert the flow to the new sewage farm at Old Windsor. The system of drainage laid out in 1850 has been extended as required by the opening up of new roads, but the sewers are still of sufficient capacity to deal with the added quantity. For many years a large number of houses and streets in Clewer have, by arrangement, been draining into the Windsor system. And by an agreement, dated June 10th, 1903, between the Corporation of New Windsor and the Windsor Rural District Council, the whole of the drainage of Clewer will be taken into the Windsor system on payment to the Corporation of an annual sum of £300.

The sewage works and farm lie to the south-east of the Borough, on an island called Ham Fields, formed by a bend in the river Thames and the new cut. The total area of land available for irrigation is 39 acres, 2 roods, 33 poles, which is farmed by the Council at a profit.

The system of sewage-disposal adopted is that of broad irrigation, the substratum consisting of gravel ; and at no time is there any difficulty in getting rid of the sewage ; the actual quantity dealt with averages 1,355,000 gallons per day.

(The drainage is absorbed in the land, and there is no effluent to the river).

Great attention is paid to street cleansing, and house refuse is removed once a week from every house, whilst in certain parts of the town a daily collection is made, on account of the small yard space belonging to the various properties. The use of sanitary bins is enforced as much as possible. Trade refuse is removed upon payment.

In 1905, a refuse-destroyer was built outside the Borough at Dedworth, and during the first year the amount of refuse destroyed was 2,523 tons, representing 2,779 loads.

- (5) *Wallingford Borough*.—The town is sewered on the Shone hydro-pneumatic system ; every house is connected and every W.C. is reported to have proper flushing apparatus and water-supply. The sewage is treated by broad irrigation ; the effluent is absorbed in the land.

A separate system of rain-water sewers is in use.

The scavenging of house refuse is in the hands of the Sanitary Authority.

- (6) *Wantage*.—During 1902 the present system of sewerage and sewage-disposal was completed. The area of the works is about four acres, and is situated within the Urban District, on the north side of the town. The sewage is carried by gravitation to the works, it then passes through a detritus chamber into a covered septic tank, then into single contact beds formed of coke breeze, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep ; these are discharged automatically. The effluent is further treated on osier beds before passing into the brook. The present dry weather flow of sewage is estimated to be about 60,000 gallons per diem.

Surface water is excluded from the sewers.

- (7) *Wokingham Borough*.—Closet and other house drains are connected to the main sewers. There is a separate system of surface-water drainage. The sewage is treated on three small sewage farms.—Ashridge ($7\frac{1}{2}$ acres), Bucks Copse ($6\frac{1}{4}$ acres), and Union ($\frac{3}{4}$ acre).

The works at Ashridge farm comprise two open septic tanks, five primary and five secondary contact beds. The effluent is finally irrigated over about 4 acres of grass land.

Two new sewage tanks were constructed at Bucks Copse farm in 1909, giving with the two open septic tanks previously installed a total tank capacity there of 53,800 gallons. The sewage passes thence to triple contact beds. A sand filter for the final treatment of the effluent was constructed in 1910.

At Union Farm the sewage is treated with alumino-ferric, and the effluent from the tank by irrigation.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

(1) *Abingdon*.—Filtration works were constructed in 1904 to deal with the pollution from Wytham village. There are no other sewage works in the district, and there is no public scavenging. Privy pits and earth-closets are in general use, the former are gradually being displaced by the pail system. Water-closets only exist in connection with the larger houses.

(2) *Bradfield*.—No part of the district is at present sewered, but a Special Drainage Committee has had this matter referred to them for consideration.

In 1907 a Local Government Board Inquiry was held with regard to the proposed drainage of Tilehurst; since that time, in consequence of the proposal to incorporate Tilehurst, or a portion of it, in the Borough of Reading, the scheme has been in abeyance.

On February 27th and 28th, 1908, Mr. A. A. G. Malet, one of the Board's Inspectors, held an Inquiry in regard to the proposed loan of £12,000 for sewerage and sewage-disposal works for the parish of Pangbourne. The scheme prepared by Mr. Humphreys included the provision of septic tanks and two bacterial beds and further treatment on land if necessary. The scheme was estimated to involve an addition of 1/6 to the rates, and the chief opposition offered was on the ground of expense. Objection was also raised by the owner of the site selected, as he considered the amount allowed for purchase of his land was inadequate. Statutory powers for purchase have since then been obtained. It is to be hoped that the work of drainage will soon be commenced as it is urgently required.

(3) *Cookham*.—No part of the district is at present sewered, and no organised system of scavenging is in use. The following paragraphs are taken verbatim from the Annual Report for 1910 of the Medical Officer of Health.

“The village of Cookham and Cookham Dean, owing to its increasing urban character and to its having a constant supply, is in need of a scheme for the disposal of sewage, and it is to be hoped that in the near future something will be done in this matter.”

“At Cookham 337 premises were inspected with 128 water closets, 129 hand-flushed water closets, 44 pail and earth-closets, 41 privies with cesspits and 198 cesspools.”

“Three hundred and three premises are supplied with water from the Maidenhead Water Company's mains, and 34 from wells. The last sample of water taken a short time ago from one of the wells and sent to London for chemical analysis, was found to be of fair quality and fit for domestic use.”

“Seventy-seven premises possess small gardens varying from 35 to 60 feet long, 217 premises with gardens varying from 60 feet to 112 feet and upwards in length. The width of such gardens may invariably be taken as equal to the full frontage or width of the dwellings.”

“Forty-three premises have no gardens at all, and eight premises have no back entrances.”

“At 104 of the premises all the house refuse is taken away at intervals as required and disposed of on allotments, arable land and in disused gravel pits.”

“At 233 premises the house refuse was disposed of on the gardens. In many instances all the inorganic refuse being used for paths and the organic either given to fowls, burnt in the kitchen fire, or stored and taken away at short intervals by collectors for the food of pigs.”

“Forty-one premises have no drainage. Most of the cesspools receiving the drainage of old premises built previous to the adoption of the Building Bye-Laws are situated in close proximity to the dwellings, and a large number of the old water wells since the introduction of the Maidenhead Water Company’s water have been converted into cesspools, and overflow cesspools.”

“Several plots of ground and green lanes in the locality of Cookham Rise have become the dumping ground for filth of the district. Holes are dug in these plots for the reception of cesspool matter. Many of the cesspools are emptied into holes dug in the gardens and after the liquid has soaked away into the ground, they are filled in with refuse of every description and covered over with earth.”

“A few of the local builders and other business men undertake the emptying of the cesspools and they have to pail out the contents of the cesspools, into iron tanks and paraffin barrels to be wheeled away and distributed on their land, or placed into pits dug in the ground which are afterwards covered over or filled in with earth. Several of the contractors informed me that they do not want the work and they only do it to oblige their clients and customers, for the workmen they employ to do the work suffer, and are not fit for their usual work for a few days afterward. A number of the cesspools are emptied at least once a month, some twice a year, some once a year, two years, three years and seven years respectively. One cesspool I came across had not been known to be emptied since the house was built twenty-seven years ago.”

“It will thus be seen that the difficulty is an ever-increasing one and is becoming yearly more urgent. In the other parts of the district the pail system is gradually superseding the privy pit.”

- (4) *Easthampstead*.—The Bracknell “Special Drainage District,” which includes Bracknell and Bullbrook in the parishes of Binfield, Warfield, and Easthampstead, is the only area provided with sewerage. The sewage is bacterially treated at the outfall before it is passed on to the land and thence to the stream. The sewage disposal works are reported to be working efficiently.

A special report on the sanitary condition of Binfield village was submitted to the District Council in January, 1908, by the late Dr. W. T. G. Woodforde, Medical Officer of Health. Referring to various cottage properties visited, Dr. Woodforde wrote :—“The sanitary condition and arrangements of these places are essentially the same : “stiff impermeable clay soil, very limited garden ground—on which it is not possible to deal with the contents of the pails and the house slops in any satisfactory way—but in addition to, and in the interval between them, there are a considerable number of somewhat better houses, with little, if any, greater facilities for dealing with their refuse, and which would have to be included in whatever is done to remedy the present state of things. . . . Nothing less than the provision of proper sewerage for the whole of this area will meet the necessities of the case.”

In July, 1908, Dr. Cattell, who succeeded Dr. Woodforde as Medical Officer of Health, was requested to prepare a further report on the sanitary condition of this area, and in his Annual Report he stated, in regard to Binfield :—

“It is desirable that in the case of cottages with little or no garden some means should be provided for the disposal of sewage ; one row of cottages in this village has small gardens in the rear, which are practically one large cesspool.”

I would again draw attention to the above paragraphs, since *prima facie* the village of Binfield appears to stand in need of sewerage. For several years past the desirability of a drainage scheme at College Town, Sandhurst, has become increasingly obvious, and definite action in the matter cannot wisely be delayed much longer.

- (5) *Faringdon*.—A few of the more populous places in the district are sewered more or less completely. At Faringdon, with a population of 3,000, some fairly good sewers are to be found, and the sewage is disposed of by irrigation on pasture land at Park Farm and Moreings Field in the vicinity of the town. Treatment by subsidence and filtration is provided for, but in actual practice this is not often needed.

At Shrivenham and Stanford-in-the-Vale partial sewerage schemes are in operation ; in both instances old storm-water drains have been used as sewers. At Shrivenham subsidence tanks and filter beds are provided at the outfall. And at Stanford-in-the-Vale the sewage is treated by passage through subsidence tanks and coke breeze filters before being turned on to the land.

There are also some sewers to be found at Longworth, but, until recently, there has been no recognised system of disposal for the slop water which enters them. Pollution from a drain on the east side of the village was detected during 1907, and a notice was served on the Faringdon Rural District Council who constructed two filters to deal with the discharge.

At Longcot the sewage is disposed of by irrigation on grass land.

Except at Faringdon, the bulk of the sewage consists of slop water ; the fœcal excreta are either conserved in cesspits and middens, or are disposed of by the pail system.

The other villages have in some instances surface-water drains which are also used for slop drainage, cesspits being used as a means of collecting excreta. Pail closets and some form of privy or ash midden are also employed.

Public scavenging does not appear to have been undertaken in any of the villages.

- (6) *Hungerford*.—The main drainage scheme for the town of Hungerford has been completed and extensions made to Salisbury Road and Church Croft. During the year, 218 properties were connected with the sewers.

Other parts of the Rural District depend on privies and earth-closets, the former are being done away with by degrees and the pail system substituted.

- (7) *Newbury*.—The village of Thatcham is sewered, and Donnington is provided with sewerage in connection with the town sewers of Newbury. The sewerage of Speen was completed in 1906, and that of Stockcross in 1907. The Borough main sewer extends into the parish of Enborne, giving sewerage facilities to a few houses situated near the Borough boundary.

- (8) *Wallingford*.—North Hagbourne, or Didcot New Town, with part of Didcot is the only portion of the district which is sewered. The sewage farm is situated a little distance to the north of Didcot Railway Station, and was originally about nine and a half acres in extent, of which eight were laid out for irrigation. The soil is clay and is not underdrained.

The principal roads were sewered and the sewage works laid out about 1893. The sewage reaches the farm by gravitation, passes through two small sedimentation tanks, which are in duplicate, and thence by concrete distributing channels to the land. Purification is dependent on surface irrigation and the flow through open collecting channels into the Moor ditch. Six additional acres of land adjoining the old works were purchased in 1909 for use on the broad irrigation plan.

(9) *Wantage*.—Sewage disposal works are maintained at the following villages :
Harwell.—Septic tank and filter beds ; the works have been improved and the results are much more satisfactory.

East Hendred.—Septic tank, filter beds and irrigation area.

Ardington and East and West Lockinge.—Filter beds.

Charlton.—A covered septic tank and three percolating filter beds were completed in February, 1908.

Childrey.—The existing sewage tank and filter beds have not produced a satisfactory effluent, and a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the village has been prepared by Mr. J. W. Harris, Surveyor of the Wantage Vale District. On February 1st, 1910, A. W. Brightmore, Esq., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., held an Inquiry at Childrey on behalf of the Local Government Board. The application of the Rural District Council was for sanction to borrow £1,200 in order to enable them to purchase land and carry out the necessary works. The scheme submitted provided for the construction of main sewers, screening and detritus chambers, sewage tank, a circular bacterial filter bed with revolving distributor and a storm-water filter. The daily dry weather flow to be provided for is estimated at 4,500 gallons. On June 15th, 1911, the Local Government Board sanctioned the borrowing by the Rural District Council of Wantage of £1,287 for purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal for the parish of Childrey.

East Challow.—Septic tank and filter beds.

(10) *Windsor*.—The Sewerage of Clewer was completed early in 1907 Under an agreement with the Windsor Corporation the drainage is received into the Windsor system.

On the 24th June, 1909, an Inquiry was held at Cordes Hall, Sunninghill, by R. W. Johnstone, Esq., M.D., on behalf of the Local Government Board, for the purpose of determining the necessity or otherwise for the provision of drainage or scavenging for the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale. In the following October the Rural District

Council considered a letter announcing the decision of the Board to prepare a compulsory Order for removal of house refuse and cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools in the two parishes, unless the Council decided to propose a scheme of sewerage.

The Council finally decided in favour of a sewerage scheme and instructed Mr. Fowler, Consulting Engineer, to prepare plans. These were submitted at an Inquiry held on 12th May, 1910, by R. G. Hetherington, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board. In June, 1910, sanction to proceed with the work was refused by the Board, who advised the District Council to prepare a fresh scheme.

On 15th March, 1911, the Local Government Board made an Order requiring the District Council to undertake or contract for the removal of house refuse from premises, and for the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools within the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale. And in reply to a communication from the District Council the Board stated that unless the District Council commenced to discharge their duties under the Order within a short period, the Board would be compelled to take further proceedings.

At present public scavenging of house refuse has not been adopted for any part of the district. In his Annual Report for 1910 the Medical Officer of Health calls attention to the urgent advisability of arranging for the disposal of refuse in the parish of Clewer Without.

(11) *Wokingham*.—The sewerage and sewage disposal works (*septic tank and contact beds*) of Wargrave were completed in 1905.

The sewage of Sonning is treated by means of bacterial contact beds and land irrigation. The effluent is absorbed in the land.

At Twyford the Merryweather Exhaust apparatus is used for emptying the cesspools.

At Sindlesham the construction of a new sewer and disposal works was commenced in 1910 and has since been completed. The sewage passes through a septic tank and then to sub-irrigation drains. The work has been carried out at the expense of the owner of the property in that village.

HOUSING.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

(1) *Abingdon Borough*.—Nineteen dilapidated and dirty houses were reported during the year. Some of the old cottages are of poor quality; and the scavenging of the courts and alleys apparently requires attention.

- (2) *Maidenhead Borough*.—Thirty-four new houses were built, and forty-one plans were passed under the building bye-laws. For some years building has been steadily going on at the rate of about thirty new houses per annum.

In his Annual Report the Medical Officer of Health stated that in some of the older parts of the town the cottages were capable of improvement, but that on the whole the dwellings of the working classes were up to the average.

Three cases of overcrowding were reported, also forty-two foul and twenty dilapidated houses.

No house-to-house inspection of the district under the Housing Act, 1909, had been commenced in 1910.

- (3) *Newbury Borough*.—About 400 new houses have been built since the census of 1901. Thirty-two new houses were erected during the past year, and 40 plans were approved under the building bye-laws.

No houses were closed as unfit for occupation.

The Council have recently erected a row of cottages.

The dwellings of the working classes in the town are stated to be on the whole good.

- (4) *New Windsor Borough*.—The Medical Officer of Health states in his Annual Report :—“ The provision of dwellings for the upper ranks of the working classes—that is, for those who can pay at least 5/- to 7/- a week in rent—is quite sufficient, but for the poorer sort—casual labourers and the like—housing accommodation is very unsatisfactory. Such people have to live either in the miserable cottages of the old courts and alleys, where air space is scanty and other sanitary shortcomings are found, or in lodgings, occupying one or two rooms of a cottage designed and fitted for the convenience of a single family only, and I am not sure that the latter alternative should be preferred. The real difficulty of the ‘ housing problem ’ lies in this :—that a numerous section of the community cannot pay the price of decent and wholesome dwellings ; and this difficulty the mere demolition of ‘ slum ’ cottages—even if carried out with disregard of any considerations of justice to the landlords—could do nothing to overcome.

“ Houses, however, that have been allowed to fall into a state definitely unsanitary must be demolished in the interests of the community, even at the cost of some hardship to the tenants, and the recent Housing and Town Planning Act has much simplified the necessary proceedings.

“ In accordance with its requirements, I have made a list of the worst of the cottages in the Borough, and have inspected them, and entered notes of my observations in a book provided for the purpose.

“ Of these houses ten were, on my report, condemned, and have been
 “ closed as hopelessly unfit for habitation. Considerations of cost
 “ have hitherto stood in the way of the adoption of the more beneficial
 “ measure (which I have on several occasions recommended) of clearing
 “ certain unhealthy areas (under Part I., Housing of the Working
 “ Classes Act), and erecting on the site cheap and suitable tenements.”

- (5) *Wallingford Borough*.—Three plans were passed under the building bye-laws, and four houses are being erected.

Eight overcrowded, 20 dirty, and 21 dilapidated houses were reported. A shortage of cottages for the working classes exists in the Borough, and on that account it is difficult to deal satisfactorily with overcrowded and dilapidated premises.

- (6) *Wantage*—

- (7) *Wokingham Borough*—

RURAL DISTRICTS.

- (1) *Abingdon*.—Twenty-two plans were passed under the building bye-laws and 41 new houses built.

Four houses were closed as unfit for habitation, and four overcrowded, 14 dirty, and 43 dilapidated houses have been dealt with.

A house-to-house inspection of the district in accordance with the Housing and Town Planning Act is said to be in progress.

- (2) *Bradfield*.—Four hundred and forty-seven new houses have been built in the district since 1891. Thirty-eight new houses were erected and 65 plans were passed during 1910.

The houses occupied by the working classes are stated to be on the whole satisfactory. Two cases of overcrowding were discovered and abated.

Systematic inspection under the Housing and Town Planning Act was not commenced during 1910.

- (3) *Cookham*.—Forty-seven new houses were built during the year, and 57 plans passed under the building bye-laws.

One case of overcrowding, nine dilapidated houses and 18 dirty houses were reported.

- (4) *Easthampstead*.—Building has been going on steadily in the district for some years past, and during last year 36 new houses were erected, and 39 plans were passed under the building bye-laws. Ten houses have been closed as unfit for habitation.

Seven houses were reported at Warfield under sec. 17, Housing and Town Planning Act, and are being repaired. Two other houses were reported at Winkfield and will probably be closed.

A register of the district is being made.

- (5) *Faringdon*.—There are no bye-laws in force for the regulation and supervision of the building of new houses.
- (6) *Hungerford*.—A large proportion of cottages, especially in the smaller villages, are old and of a very poor type. Since the census of 1901, 125 new houses have been built, and 13 houses have been closed as unfit for occupation. During the past year 19 houses have been built and 39 plans have been passed under the building bye-laws. Two houses were closed as unfit for occupation. Twenty-eight dilapidated, 13 dirty, and 9 overcrowded houses were discovered, and 22 houses were reported under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.
A house-to-house inspection is in course of being made.
- (7) *Newbury*.—About 490 new houses have been built since the census of 1901, of which 36 were erected last year. Four houses were closed during 1910 as unfit for occupation, and four overcrowded, 29 dirty and seven dilapidated houses were reported.
- (8) *Wallingford*.—Building has been going on steadily during the last few years, and during 1910, 22 plans were passed under the building bye-laws, and 25 new houses were erected.
Two overcrowded, three dirty, and three dilapidated houses were reported.
A house-to-house inspection of the district is in course of being made.
Three houses were reported under sec. 17 of the Housing Act.
- (9) *Wantage*.—During the year a house-to-house inspection was made in the villages of Charlton, Letcombe Bassett, Harwell, and Upton. In his Annual Report, Dr. Rice, the Medical Officer of Health, stated :—
“ Many of the houses are worn out and are not fit for habitation,
“ but considering the wages earned there is a difficulty in condemning
“ them, as the occupiers are not financially in a position to pay higher
“ rents, and it usually happens that the larger families are housed
“ in the worst houses. As a result of the inspection much has been
“ done to improve the houses by structural repairs, lime-washing,
“ painting and making them more water-tight. It has been decided
“ to build six houses in the parishes of Letcombe Bassett and Harwell,
“ and I trust that the Councillors will look at the question from an
“ æsthetic as well as an utilitarian and economical point of view, and
“ will endeavour that the houses look to the south or south-west in
“ order to get as much sun as possible, and will insist that at least one
“ bedroom in each house be supplied with a fireplace, this is absolutely
“ needful—not only from the point of view of increased healthiness for
“ those in good health, but in case of sickness, and in maternity cases.

“ Ten cases of overcrowding were dealt with during the year, but
 “ it is probable that there are many more to be dealt with. Sixty-one
 “ of the houses have been sufficiently restored as to make them habitable.
 “ Closing orders were obtained in three cases in the parish of Harwell
 “ and one in East Hanney.”

There are no bye-laws with regard to new buildings in force in the district.

(10) *Windsor*.—During the year 23 plans were passed under the building bye-laws, and nine houses were erected.

Two houses were closed voluntarily on representations being made to the owners. Four overcrowded and nine dilapidated houses were reported.

The house-to-house inspection under the Housing Act, 1909, is being made.

The cottages are stated to be on the whole, up to or even above the average of like property in other districts in the County.

(11) *Wokingham*.—Fifty-six plans under the bye-laws relating to new streets and buildings were submitted to the Council, and all except one were approved. The plans related to 12 houses, 34 cottages, 12 additions to houses, six stables and coach houses, two cowsheds, one post office, additions to a village hall, one engine shed, and a new sewer at Sindlesham.

Five dilapidated houses were repaired and cleansed. Four houses at Hurst, which were unfit for human habitation were reported upon and the owner was given an opportunity of being heard by the Authority before any definite order was made, but the matter was not finally dealt with before the close of the year.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

This Act came into force on the 3rd December, 1909, and contains new legislation affecting the position of the County Council. The duties which the Council in some cases may, and in other cases must, perform under the Housing Acts as amended by its provisions are here briefly summarised under the titles of the four parts into which the Act is divided.

PART I.—HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Under section 45 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (referred to as “ the principal Act ”), the County Council has power, in certain circumstances, to make orders vesting in itself certain rights, which have not been properly executed by Rural Authorities, of closing dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation, or of removing obstructive buildings ; and further the Medical Officer of Health of a County Council has power to make representations

as to this class of dwelling-house or building, whether situated in an urban district—other than a borough—or in a rural district (sec. 52). Section 45, so far as it relates to County Councils, is permissive only and has not yet been put in force by the Berkshire County Council.

That portion (*i.e.* Part III.) of the principal Act which deals with the provision of lodging-houses, including separate houses or cottages, for the working classes, was previously adoptive by Urban and Rural District Councils but is now, by section 1 of the Act of 1909, compulsorily extended to them. (Part III. Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1900, has been adopted by the Abingdon and Newbury Urban District Councils.)

Section 10 of the Act of 1909 refers to complaints made to the Local Government Board by a County Council that a District Council has failed to exercise its powers under Part II. or III. of the principal Act, and provides that should an order made by the Board not be complied with, the Board may, with the consent of the County Council, make an order directing the County Council to execute the work. And under section 12 the County Council, on complaint being made to it in respect of a Rural District Council, may hold an inquiry, and if satisfied that the Rural Authority has failed to exercise its powers under Part III. of the principal Act, may then apply to the Local Government Board for an order conferring such powers on the County Council.

PART II. TOWN PLANNING.

This part of the Act is not applicable to County Councils other than the London County Council.

PART III. COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS, COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE, &c.

A County Council must appoint a Medical Officer of Health. His duties shall be such duties as may be prescribed by General Order of the Local Government Board and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the County Council; and he shall, for the purposes of his duties, have the same powers of entry on premises as are conferred on a Medical Officer of Health of a district by or under any enactment. He is only to be removable by the County Council with the consent of the Local Government Board and is not to be appointed for a limited period only. If appointed after the passing of the Housing Act of 1909, he shall not engage in private practice nor hold any other public appointment without the express written consent of the Local Government Board.

A County Council must also appoint a Public Health and Housing Committee to which shall stand referred all matters relating to the performance by the County Council of its powers and duties as respects public health and the housing of the working classes (except the power of raising a rate or

borrowing money). The Council unless a matter is urgent is not to deal with it before it has been reported upon by the Committee. Powers of delegation from the Council to the Committee are given, with the exception of raising a rate or borrowing money and of resolving that the powers of a District Council in default should be transferred to the County Council. The County Council may promote the formation or extension of and may assist Societies on a Co-operative basis, having for their object the creation or improvement of dwellings for the working classes. The County Council may for this purpose make grants or advances to such Societies.

(Under section 69 of the Act of 1909, the Clerk of a Rural District Council must forward to the Medical Officer of Health of the County, a copy of any representation, complaint, or information, a copy of which it is the duty of the District Council to forward to the County Council under section 45 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890; and the Medical Officer of Health of a district must give the Medical Officer of Health of the County any information which it is in his power to give, and which the Medical Officer of Health of the County may reasonably require from him for the purpose of his duties prescribed by the Local Government Board).

PART IV. SUPPLEMENTAL.

This part is general and contains nothing new affecting County Councils.

THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH (DUTIES) ORDER, 1910. DATED JULY 29, 1910.

1. The Medical Officer of Health of the County shall inform himself as far as practicable respecting all influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health in the County. For this purpose he shall visit the several County districts in the County as occasion may require, giving to the Medical Officer of Health of each County district prior notice of his visit, so far as this may be practicable.

2. The Medical Officer of Health of the County shall from time to time inquire into and report upon the hospital accommodation available for the isolation of cases occurring in the County—

(a) of small-pox, and

(b) of other infectious diseases,

and upon any need for the provision of further hospital accommodation.

3. The Medical Officer of Health of the County shall communicate to the Medical Officer of Health of a County district within the County any information which he may possess as to any danger to health threatening that district.

4. The Medical Officer of Health of the County shall consult with the Medical Officers of Health of County districts within the County whenever the circumstances may render this desirable.

5. If the Annual or Special Reports of the Medical Officer of Health of a County district in the County shall not contain adequate information in regard to

- (a) the vital statistics of the district,
- (b) the sanitary circumstances and administration of the district, and
- (c) the action taken in the district for putting in force the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909,

the Medical Officer of Health of the County shall obtain from the Medical Officer of Health of the County district such further information on those matters as the circumstances may demand.

6. The Medical Officer of Health of the County shall, when directed by Us, or by the County Council, or as occasion may require, make a Special Report to the County Council on any matter appertaining to his duties under this Order.

7. The Medical Officer of Health of the County shall as soon as practicable after the 31st day of December in each year make an Annual Report to the County Council up to the end of December on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration and the vital statistics of the County.

In addition to any other matters upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report, his Annual Report shall contain the following sections :—

- (a) a digest of all Annual and Special Reports made by the Medical Officers of Health of all County districts within the County ;
- (b) a section as to the isolation hospital accommodation available for each County district and as to the steps which should be taken to remedy any deficiencies which may exist ;
- (c) a section on the administration of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909, within the County ;
- (d) a section on the water supply of the several County districts within the County ;
- (e) a section on the pollution of streams within the County and as to the steps for the prevention of pollution taken :—
 - (i.) by the Local Authorities, and
 - (ii.) by the County Council ;
- (f) a section on the administration within the County of the Midwives Act, 1902 ; and
- (g) a section on the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, within that part of the County in which the County Council have jurisdiction for the purposes of those Acts.

8. The Medical Officer of Health of the County shall send to Us two copies of his Annual Report and two copies of any Special Report ; he shall also send one copy of his Annual Report to the Council of every County district in the County and shall send three copies of any Special Report to the Council of every such County district affected by the Special Report.

This Order may be cited as the County Medical Officers of Health (Duties) Order, 1910.

THE HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910. DATED
SEPTEMBER 2, 1910.

Article I.—I. The Local Authority shall as early as practicable after the date of this Order take into consideration the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act of 1909, and shall determine the procedure to be adopted under these Regulations, to give effect to the requirements of that sub-section in regard to the inspection of their district from time to time.

2. The Local Authority shall as part of their procedure make provision for a thorough inspection to be carried out from time to time according to the varying needs or circumstances of the dwelling-houses or localities in the district of the Local Authority.

3. The Local Authority shall cause to be prepared from time to time by the Medical Officer of Health, or by an Officer designated by them but acting under his direction and supervision, a list or lists of dwelling-houses the early inspection of which is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, desirable. The list or lists may, if thought fit, relate to the dwelling-houses within a defined area of the district without specifying each house separately therein.

Article II.—The inspection under and for the purposes of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 shall be made by the Medical Officer of Health, or by an Officer designated by the Local Authority but acting under his direction and supervision, and the Officer making inspection of any dwelling-house shall examine the state of the dwelling-house in relation to the following matters, namely :—

- (1) The arrangements for preventing the contamination of the water supply.
- (2) Closet accommodation.
- (3) Drainage.
- (4) The condition of the dwelling-house in regard to light, the free circulation of air, dampness, and cleanliness.
- (5) The paving, drainage, and sanitary condition of any yard or out-houses belonging to or occupied with the dwelling-house.
- (6) The arrangements for the deposit of refuse and ashes.

- (7) The existence of any room which would in pursuance of sub-section (7) of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 be a dwelling-house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.
- (8) Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the dwelling-house dangerous or injurious to the health of an inhabitant.

Article III.—Records of the inspection of dwelling-houses made under and for the purposes of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 shall be prepared under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and shall be kept by the Officer of the Local Authority making the inspection or by some other Officer appointed or employed for the purpose by the local authority.

The records may be kept in a book or books or on separate sheets or cards, and shall contain information, under appropriate headings, as to :—

1. The situation of the dwelling-house, and its name or number.
2. The name of the Officer who made the inspection.
3. The date when the dwelling-house was inspected.
4. The date of the last previous inspection and a reference to the record thereof.
5. The state of the dwelling-house in regard to each of the matters referred to in Article II. of these Regulations.
6. Any action taken by the Medical Officer of Health, or other Officer of the Local Authority, either independently or on the directions of the Local Authority.
7. The result of any action so taken.
8. Any further action which should be taken in respect of the dwelling-house.

Article IV.—The Local Authority shall, as far as may be necessary, take into consideration at each of their ordinary meetings the records kept in pursuance of Article III. of these Regulations, and shall give all such directions and take all such action within their powers as may be necessary or desirable in regard to any dwelling-house to which the records relate, and a note of any directions so given and the result of any action taken shall be added to the records.

Article V.—The Medical Officer of Health shall include in his Annual Report information and particulars in tabular form in regard to the number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909, the number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, the number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders, the number of closing orders made, the number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without

the making of closing orders, the number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation, and the general character of the defects found to exist. He shall also include any other information and particulars which he may consider desirable in regard to the work of inspection under the said Section.

Article VI.—The Medical Officer of Health and any other Officer of the Local Authority shall observe and execute all lawful orders and directions of the Local Authority in regard to or incidental to the inspection of the district of the Local Authority under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909, and the execution of these Regulations.

Article VII.—In these Regulations “ the Act of 1909 ” means the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Article VIII.—These Regulations may be cited as the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

An adoptive Act was placed on the Statutes in 1846 to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, and five amending Acts have since been passed.

Early in 1899 bye-laws were approved for the management, use and regulation of the open bathing place provided by the Abingdon Town Council.

An open-air swimming bath has been maintained by the Newbury Town Council for some years, there is also a public swimming bath in Wantage, and the Borough of Windsor possesses excellent swimming baths.

In June, 1909, the Maidenhead open-air swimming bath was completed. It is the property of the Borough.

The Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of New Windsor in several of his Annual Reports has called attention to the desirability of establishing public wash-houses in the town.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Table 12, at the end of this Report, contains a brief summary of work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The Table follows very closely that which was given for many years in the Annual Report on the Berkshire Combined Sanitary District, but it includes several slight alterations and a few additional particulars, which for convenience are set out in tabular form instead of being included in the body of the report. It would be of great assistance to me when summarising the district reports, if the returns were given in all cases on a uniform plan, and it is satisfactory to find that several of the reports now contain nearly all the particulars desired.

In Table 12 the term "milkshop" is used to include all shops where milk is retailed, whether milk forms the main stock-in-trade or is only subsidiary, as in the case of small grocery and general stores. I have this year omitted the term "dairy," since its use apparently led, in some instances, to a misunderstanding as to the information required.

In urban districts the premises where cows are kept are generally more accurately described as cowsheds rather than dairy farms, hence the double heading "cowsheds and dairy farms" given in the Table, but all the sheds on the same premises should be counted as one shed for the purpose of tabulation.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

The only districts in which registered common lodging-houses are reported as under inspection are the Urban Districts of Abingdon (one common lodging-house), Maidenhead (four), Newbury (four), New Windsor (two), and Wantage (three).

In New Windsor Borough the supervision of common lodging-houses for the purpose of enforcing the special bye-laws relating to them was handed over to the police in 1902, but the Inspector of Nuisances has continued to be responsible for their sanitary condition, and he reports that they have been visited daily.

Wantage is the only urban district in Berkshire in which there are no bye-laws dealing with common lodging-houses. The Clerk to the District Council reports that the matter is receiving attention.

The number of persons staying at the common lodging-houses in Abingdon, Maidenhead, Newbury and Wantage during the past year is estimated at over 63,795, a large number of whom are classed as tramps.* The corresponding figure for each of the five previous years was as follows:—1905, 41,000; 1906, 48,000; 1907, 62,000; 1908, 71,000; 1909, 75,000.

CANAL BOATS.

The registration and regulation of canal boats used as dwellings are provided for by the Canal Boats Acts of 1877 and 1888, and by the Regulations made thereunder by the Local Government Board. The Act of 1888 places the duty of enforcing these Acts and Regulations, and of reporting annually to the Local Government Board, upon Local Authorities through whose districts a canal passes. (The expression "Canal" includes a river.)

Canal boats were inspected in the following districts:—

Urban Districts.—Newbury, 1; New Windsor, 3.

Rural Districts.—Wallingford, 3.

* Special report on tramps and the annual criminal statistics for the County, presented at the Quarter Sessions, April, 1911, by Major A. F. Poulton, Chief Constable.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, &c.

Few of the Annual Reports for 1910 deal fully with the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, and a copy of the Home Office Table has been received from six districts only, namely, Wantage, Windsor, and Wokingham Urban Districts, and Faringdon, Wantage and Wokingham Rural Districts. In Table 13, at the end of this report, such information as is available is set out.

The factories in the Administrative County comprise a number of miscellaneous industries, but none are on a very large scale ; the returns in regard to workshops apply principally to ordinary trade premises.

In the case of factories the duties of a District Council are few. The Council is charged with the duty of seeing that every factory in its district is provided with means of escape in case of fire ; and also has special duties in regard to bakehouses and domestic factories. Another duty in regard to factories, though not arising under the Factory and Workshop Act, is (in districts where Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force) the enforcement of the requirements in section 22 of that Act as to the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences, and (elsewhere) the enforcement of section 38 of the Public Health Act, 1875. These duties apply also in the case of workshops.

In regard to workshops and workplaces, District Councils have important duties, which may be classified under four heads :—(1) the sanitary condition of workshops and workplaces generally ; (2) provision of means of escape from fire in workshops ; (3) special sanitary regulations for bakehouses ; (4) home work.

Very important powers of controlling the conditions under which certain classes of work are done in the homes of the workers were for the first time given to District Councils by the Act of 1901. These powers aim at the prevention of home work being done (1) in dwellings which are injurious or dangerous to the health of the workers themselves, *e.g.*, through overcrowding, want of ventilation, or other insanitary conditions ; (2) in premises where there is dangerous infectious disease.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The dairy industry has been steadily developed in Berkshire, and in the latest returns of the Board of Agriculture the number of cows and heifers in milk in the County is given as 18,581, an increase of 852 in three years.

In my Annual Report for the year 1907, a summary was given of the information available with regard to the dairies and cowsheds in the County many of the sheds and farmyards were stated to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and I am now able to endorse this opinion from personal observation of dairy farms in various parts of the County. In a considerable number of instances, however, improvements have been recently effected, especially in the paving and drainage of the sheds, some of which are excellent, though one rarely finds a farmyard with a good surface. Frequently the yard has been worn into a hollow, which in the winter months is allowed to remain full of filth. Nothing short of filling in, paving and draining such yards will ever prove satisfactory.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1909, which should have come into operation on 1st January, 1910, was withdrawn before taking effect. On many grounds this is to be regretted, particularly since the Order provided for a graduated scale of compensation based on the pathological conditions found post mortem, whereas there is at present no statutory authority under which compensation can be paid in any circumstances.

Under the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, the Veterinary Inspector of the London County Council inspected ten farms in Berkshire during 1910. The farms were selected owing to tubercle bacilli having been found in samples taken from the churns on their arrival in London.

The County Medical Officer of Health of London has informed me of the dates and times of the proposed visits of the Veterinary Inspector, and I have usually been able to accompany him to the farms. Owing to the inevitably short notice given and uncertainty as to the hour at which a particular farm will be visited, it is not always practicable to acquaint the Medical Officer of Health of the district, but I have done so whenever the notice has reached me in time to be of service.

When necessary, the dairyman was warned not to send any milk to London from a cow with tubercular udder, and the District Council was notified by the London County Council of the action taken. The following table shows the results of the several inspections during 1910.

Date of Visit.	Parish.	Cows ex- amined.	Notes.
4th Meh., 1910	Thatcham ...	24	No cow was certified to have tuberculous udder.
4th Meh., 1910	Childrey ...	21	No cow was certified to have tuberculous udder.
11th Mch., 1910	Shrivenham ...	22	No cow was certified to have tuberculous udder.
11th Meh., 1910	Ashbury ...	60	No cow was certified to have tuberculous udder.
15th Mch., 1910	Childrey ...	15	One cow certified to have tuberculous udder.
6th May, 1910	Bucklebury ...	48	One cow certified to have tuberculous udder. Sample of milk taken from another cow with tumour of udder, subsequently certified to be tuberculous.
6th May, 1910	Childrey ...	17	No cow with tuberculous udder. The churns of other dairymen are sometimes used and no note is made of identifying marks on churns sent to London.
6th May, 1910	Shrivenham ...	...	Special visit to re-examine cow seen on 11th March, 1910; affected quarter of the udder still enlarged.
25th May, 1910	Inkpen ...	56	One cow certified to have tuberculous udder. Sample of milk taken from another cow, subsequently certified to have tuberculous udder.
14th Nov., 1910	Remenham ...	27	One cow certified to have tuberculous udder.

The Town Council of Newbury and the Rural District Councils of Wantage and Windsor have arranged for a veterinary surgeon to visit the dairy farms and inspect the cows at least once a quarter; whilst the Rural District Councils of Bradfield, Easthampstead, Hungerford and Wallingford, have authorised the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector to requisition the services of a veterinary surgeon when a cow appears to be diseased (in the case of Bradfield, I understand that each requisition must in the first instance be referred to the District Council).

This latter arrangement seems to me to be throwing the responsibility on the wrong people. The usual training of a medical officer of health, and the same remarks apply to that of a sanitary inspector, does not give him the experience necessary for a successful veterinary inspector; he may be able to pick out an obvious waster or a cow with well marked signs of diseased udder, but it requires special training and experience to detect the early signs of disease. This view was evidently taken by those responsible for framing the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act of 1890, for section 4 authorises a medical officer of health, in the special circumstances referred to in the section, to inspect the animals in a dairy only when accompanied by a veterinary surgeon.

UNSOUND FOOD.

Section 116 of the Public Health Act, 1875, provides that :—

Any medical officer of health or inspector of nuisances may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or milk exposed for sale, or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, and intended for the food of man and if any such animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or milk appears to such medical officer or inspector to be diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome or unfit for the food of man, he may seize and carry away the same himself or by an assistant, in order to have the same dealt with by a justice.

Section 28 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, (which may be adopted by any local authority) extends the scope of the above section so as to apply to all articles intended for the food of man, sold or exposed for sale, or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale within the district of any local authority. And a justice may condemn any such article if satisfied on complaint being made to him that such article is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for food of man, although the same has not been seized.

ADULTERATED FOODS AND DRUGS.

Under section 3 (1) of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, it is the duty of every local authority entrusted with the execution of the laws relating to the sale of food and drugs to appoint a public analyst, and put in force from time to time, as occasion may arise, the powers with which they are invested,

so as to provide proper securities for the sale of food and drugs in a pure and genuine condition, and in particular to direct their officers to take samples for analysis.

Throughout this Administrative County with the exception of the Boroughs of Newbury and New Windsor, the County Council is the local executive authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, see Local Government Act, 1888, sections 3, 38 and 39.

Under section 12 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, any purchaser of an article of food or of a drug is entitled, on the payment of the public analyst's fee, to have such article analysed by him. And under section 13 of the same Act, any medical officer of health, inspector of nuisances, or inspector of weights and measures, or any inspector of a market or any police constable acting under the direction, and at the cost of the local authority appointing such officer or charged with the execution of this Act, may procure any sample of food or drugs, and if he suspect the same to have been sold to him contrary to any provision of this Act, shall submit the same to be analysed by the public analyst of the district or place for which he acts. In actual practice, samples for analysis are usually taken only by the inspectors of the local authorities specially entrusted with the execution of the laws relating to the sale of food and drugs, viz.:—Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875, 1879 and 1899, Margarine Act, 1887, and Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

A yearly average of three samples per thousand of population is considered generally sufficient in most districts, but in deciding on the actual number of samples and in selecting articles for purchase, the inspectors are naturally influenced by local conditions and the results of previous analyses.

In the following table the work carried out in the County during 1910, under the sale of Food and Drugs Acts, is summarised. For the particulars I am indebted to the quarterly reports of the Chief Constable, Major A. F. Poulton, and of the County Analyst, Mr. W. W. Fisher, to the reports of the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of New Windsor and to information supplied by the Town Clerk of Newbury:—

	No. of Samples.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Prosecut'ns.	Convict'ns.
Newbury Borough ...	25	25	—	—	—
New Windsor Borough	34	32	2	1	1
Remainder of County	273	268	5	3	2
	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	332	325	7	4	3
	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage of adulterated samples to the total number taken was 2.11 for the whole County, compared with 4.01 in the previous year, 4.01 in 1909, 4.40 in 1908, 1.64 in 1907, and 4.99 in 1906.

An extended table, giving the list of articles examined, is printed at the end of this report. (Table 14).

Of the 62 samples of milk examined, one contained added water, and two were deficient in fat.

Of nine samples of cream one contained an amount of boric acid preservative slightly in excess of the permissible quantity.

Of 56 samples purchased as butter one proved to be margarine.

Of 10 samples of whisky, one was below the legal strength.

Of 22 samples of lard one contained some vegetable fat (cocoa nut) and was not genuine pig lard.

Of the 273 samples taken by the County Inspectors, 94 were purchased informally without notification to the seller that they were required for analysis, the remaining 179 samples were bought and divided according to the provisions of the Acts.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Under Section 125 of the Towns Improvements Clauses Act, 1847 (certain sections of which are incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875) an Urban District Council may license such slaughterhouses and knacker's yards as they think proper. The duration of such licences is unlimited, but where Part III of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is adopted, the duration of a licence may be fixed.

Slaughterhouses which were in use in Urban Districts when the Public Health Act, 1875, was passed had to be registered with the Council, and such registration warrants a continuance of their use, but new slaughterhouses cannot be established in Urban Districts without being duly licensed.

Urban District Councils are under statutory obligation to make bye-laws with respect to slaughterhouses, but a Rural District Council must obtain urban powers for the purpose

Bye-laws are now in force in all the Urban Districts in the County. The only Rural Districts in which bye-laws are in force are Abingdon and East-hampstead.

During 1910 the Local Government Board issued an Order conferring upon the Bradfield Rural District Council urban powers with regard to the regulation and supervision of Slaughterhouses in the parishes of Pangbourne and Tilehurst.

NUMBER OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—In the Urban Districts there are altogether 49 slaughterhouses, and in the Rural Districts about 72.

Newbury Borough is the only district in the County possessing municipal slaughterhouses.

The Medical Officers of Health of Maidenhead, Windsor, Wallingford, and Wantage Urban Districts have commented on the desirability of erecting public abattoirs in the respective towns.

BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS.

In the last four Annual Reports a table has been given setting out the various Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations, dealing with Sanitary matters, which are in force in the several Districts in the County. (See Table 15). This Table has been submitted again to the Clerks of the various District Councils, and all amendments have been included in the revised proof.

ADOPTIVE ACTS :—

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.—This Act gives extended powers for dealing with various sources of infection, and in several instances simplifies the procedure necessary under the Public Health Act of 1875. It has been adopted in five of the seven Urban Districts, and in each of the eleven Rural Districts.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.—All the District Councils have adopted Part III.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.—Five Urban District Councils in the County, namely Abingdon, Maidenhead, Newbury, Windsor, and Wokingham, have adopted various sections of this Act.

BYE-LAWS :—

Common Lodging-houses.—The making of bye-laws dealing with these premises is compulsory on all Urban and Rural District Councils. In the Rural Districts in this County there are said to be no common lodging-houses, and consequently no bye-laws.

Slaughterhouses.—The making of bye-laws dealing with these premises is compulsory on all Urban District Councils, and bye-laws are now in force in each of the Urban Districts.

Amongst the Rural Districts, Abingdon and Easthampstead are at present the only districts in which bye-laws dealing with these premises are in force.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures.—These bye-laws are in force in three of the Urban Districts, and in all the Rural Districts excepting Faringdon and Windsor.

New Streets and Buildings.—No bye-laws dealing with these subjects are in force in either Faringdon or Wantage Rural District.

THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

The Midwives Act, 1902, states :—

“ From and after the First day of April, 1910, no woman shall habitually or for gain attend women in childbirth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner unless she be certified under this Act ; any woman so acting without being certified under this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten

pounds, provided this section shall not apply to legally qualified medical practitioners, or to any one rendering assistance in a case of emergency." Acting on this intimation, a warning notice was issued in March, 1910, to all women in the County who were known to have practised as midwives during recent years without holding a certificate.

Early in 1910 the following new rule was approved by the Privy Council :—

" A candidate who has failed to claim to be certified under the Midwives Act within the time limited by Section 2 of the Act, and who satisfies the Central Midwives Board that, but for her failure so to claim, she would have been entitled to be certified under the Act, may be admitted by the Central Midwives Board to the Roll of Midwives upon such conditions as the Central Midwives Board shall think fit, and shall receive a certificate in the form set out in the Schedule and her name shall be entered by the Secretary on the Roll of Midwives. Provided always that no such candidate shall be admitted to the Roll of Midwives after September 30th, 1910 "

Three women residing in the County applied to be certified under this rule, but to none of them did the Board grant a certificate.

THE PROVISION OF MIDWIVES IN THE COUNTY.

It appears evident that the more urgent requirements in respect to the provision of midwives have now been met. At the same time there are some parishes for which sufficient provision has not been made, and where the services of a trained midwife would be of advantage. The most satisfactory method of meeting the deficiency would probably be by the formation of local nursing associations, on the lines of those already in existence, and the provision through them of fully-trained midwives, who should act either as monthly nurses under the doctors or as midwives, according to local requirements. The parishes or localities referred to are the following :—

Abingdon Rural District :—Appleford.

Bradfield Rural District :—Stanford Dingley, Bucklebury.

Cookham Rural District :—Hurley.

Faringdon Rural District :—Compton Beauchamp.

Hungerford Rural District :—Lambourn, East Garston, West and East Shefford.

Wallingford Rural District :—Little Wittenham, East and West Hagbourne.

Wantage Rural District :—Childrey, East and West Challow, Letcombe Regis and Bassett, and most of the parishes in Wantage Hill District.

Windsor Rural District :—Old Windsor.

Wokingham Rural District :—School Green, Three-Mile-Cross, and Ryeish Green portions of Shinfield parish, and the Crazies Hill area of Wargrave parish.

The following list, corrected to June 20th, 1911, shows the distribution of the midwives who have given notice of their intention to practise in the County.

Abingdon	2	Littlewick Green	1
Aldermaston	1	Long Wittenham	1
Aldworth	1	Longworth	1
Appleford	1	Maidenhead	3
Arborfield	1	Marcham	1
Ardington	1	Marlston	1
Ascot	1	Mortimer	1
Ashbury	1	Newbury	3
Aston Tirrold	2	Padworth... ..	1
Basildon	1	Pangbourne	1
Beedon Common	1	Reading*	6
Binfield	2	Remenham	1
Blewbury	1	Shottesbrooke	1
Botley	1	Shrivenham	1
Botley Pound	1	South Ascot	8
Bracknell	2	South Moreton	1
Bray	1	Spencer's Wood	1
Braywood	1	Stanford-in-the-Vale	1
Brightwell	1	Steventon	1
Brimpton	1	Stockcross	1
Buckland	1	Streatley	1
Bucklebury	1	Sulhamstead	1
Burghfield Common	1	Sunninghill	1
Buscot	1	Sutton Courtenay	1
Chaddleworth	1	Thatcham	1
Chieveley... ..	2	Theale	1
Cholsey	4	Tilehurst	1
Cold Ash	1	Tubney	1
Cookham Dean	1	Uffington	1
Crowthorne	10	Wallingford	3
Didcot	1	Wantage	2
Eastbury	1	Warfield	1
Englefield	1	Wargrave... ..	1
Faringdon	1	Welford	1
Fernham	1	Westcott	1
Grazeley	1	West Hanney	1
Hampstead Norris	1	West Hendred	1
Hungerford	1	Windsor	3
Hurst	1	Wokingham	2
Inkpen	1	Woodley	1
Kintbury	2		
Leckhampstead	1		
Letcombe Regis	1		

* Not working in County Borough of Reading.

INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

During the year ending 31st December, 1910, 150 women gave notice of their intention to practise as midwives in the County; of this number, four gave up practising but retained their certificates, and eight moved out of the County, leaving 138 on the list at the end of the year. Of these, 98 were working under nursing associations or for individual estate owners, and 40 were working on their own account. Of the 98 association midwives all except one had been certified after examination, whereas out of the remaining 40 midwives only 10 had been certified after examination, 30 having been placed on the roll as *bona fide* practising midwives at the time the Midwives Act came into force.

The routine inspections made by Miss Olphert numbered 287, in addition to several special visits to certified midwives and to women practising as midwives but not certified.

The work of the trained midwives appears to have been generally satisfactory, and the majority of the untrained certified midwives who are still in practice, have evidently tried to carry out the requirements of the Central Midwives Board. It was unnecessary to report any midwife to the Central Midwives Board on account of misconduct.

I understand that in some Counties it is customary for the Council to supply the midwives with the notice forms required under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, and I have received a considerable number of applications for the forms from the midwives. Hitherto the Berkshire County Council has only supplied the form for sending in notice of practice and I would suggest that in future the other forms be supplied free of cost.

The midwives are now sending in the requisite notices with more regularity than formerly, and during the year the following were received :—

Still-birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Sending for medical help	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Death of infant before attendance of a doctor	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Nearly one half of the births registered in the County during the year 1910 appear to have been attended by certified midwives. This is a still higher proportion than that recorded in each of the three preceding years. The progressive annual increase shown in the proportion of births attended by certified midwives is probably in no small degree due to the fact that the uncertified midwives have been gradually giving up practice, but I think that there must also be a falling off in proportion of cases attended by doctors.

LIST OF TABLES.

1. Vital Statistics, 1900-1910 Administrative County.
2. Ditto Urban Districts.
3. Ditto Rural „
4. Chief Statistics :—Population, area, and various rates for County and individual districts.
5. Notifications of Infectious Disease, Urban Districts, 1910.
6. „ „ „ Rural „ „
7. Causes of Death, Urban Districts, 1910.
8. „ „ Rural „ „
9. Infantile Mortality, 1910, County.
10. „ „ „ Urban Districts.
11. „ „ „ Rural „
12. Sanitary Inspectors' Reports.
13. Administration of Factory and Workshop Act.
14. Samples Analysed during 1910.
15. Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Regulations.
16. Estimated Populations, 1901-1911.

TABLE 1.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year §	Births.		Deaths under 1 Year of Age.		Deaths at all Ages, Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions in the Districts.	Deaths of Non- Residents in Public Institutions in the Districts.	Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions beyond the Districts.	Deaths at all Ages, Nett.†	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate*
1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1900	181,057	4,137	22.9	429	104	2,837	15.7	410	248	157	2,746	15.2
1901	181,910	4,306	23.7	413	96	2,511	13.8	406	260	159	2,410	13.2
1902	183,148	4,206	23.0	400	95	2,622	14.3	379	241	146	2,527	13.8
1903	184,353	4,224	22.9	346	82	2,351	12.7	411	272	198	2,277	12.3
1904	185,918	4,276	23.0	396	93	2,507	13.5	432	268	181	2,420	13.0
1905	187,498	4,205	22.4	362	86	2,472	13.2	412	253	191	2,410	12.8
1906	189,102	4,123	21.8	360	87	2,467	13.0	447	315	191	2,343	12.4
1907	190,728	4,175	21.8	330	79	2,467	12.9	448	278	184	2,373	12.4
1908	192,376	4,304	22.4	330	77	2,438	12.7	471	290	197	2,345	12.2
1909	194,046	4,231	21.8	346	82	2,633	13.6	476	286	217	2,564	13.2
Averages for 10 years 1900-1909	187,013	4,219	22.5	371	88	2,530	13.5	429	271	182	2,441	13.0
1910	195,735	4,137	21.1	272	65	2,286	11.7	427	234	175	2,227	11.4

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of Estimated Population.

† Column 12 is the sum of Columns 7 and 11 less Column 10.

§ Including Lechlade (Gloucester) Parish of Faringdon Rural District.

Table 1.



TABLE 2.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
URBAN DISTRICTS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year	Births		Deaths under 1 Year of Age.		Deaths at all Ages, Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions in the Districts.	Deaths of Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the Districts.	Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions beyond the Districts.	Deaths at all Ages, Nett.†	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate*
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1900	54,325	1,219	22.4	138	113	912	16.8	177	94	30	848	15.6
1901	54,852	1,290	23.5	137	106	826	15.0	191	120	40	746	13.6
1902	54,879	1,312	23.9	123	94	856	15.6	165	103	30	783	14.3
1903	54,860	1,269	23.1	105	83	807	14.7	218	138	43	712	13.0
1904	55,186	1,259	22.8	130	103	812	14.7	202	117	42	737	13.3
1905	55,515	1,222	22.0	122	100	814	14.7	206	127	43	730	13.1
1906	55,853	1,200	21.5	137	114	821	14.7	201	127	45	739	13.2
1907	56,197	1,245	22.1	111	89	821	14.6	211	138	25	708	12.6
1908	56,548	1,257	22.2	100	79	813	14.4	231	138	39	714	12.6
1909	56,909	1,235	21.7	137	111	948	16.6	247	148	38	838	14.7
Averages for 10 years 1900-1909	55,512	1,251	22.5	124	99	843	15.2	205	125	37	755	13.6
1910	57,272	1,216	21.2	86	70	806	14.1	214	120	45	731	12.8

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of Estimated Population.

† Column 12 is the sum of Column 7 and 11 less Column 10.

Table 2.

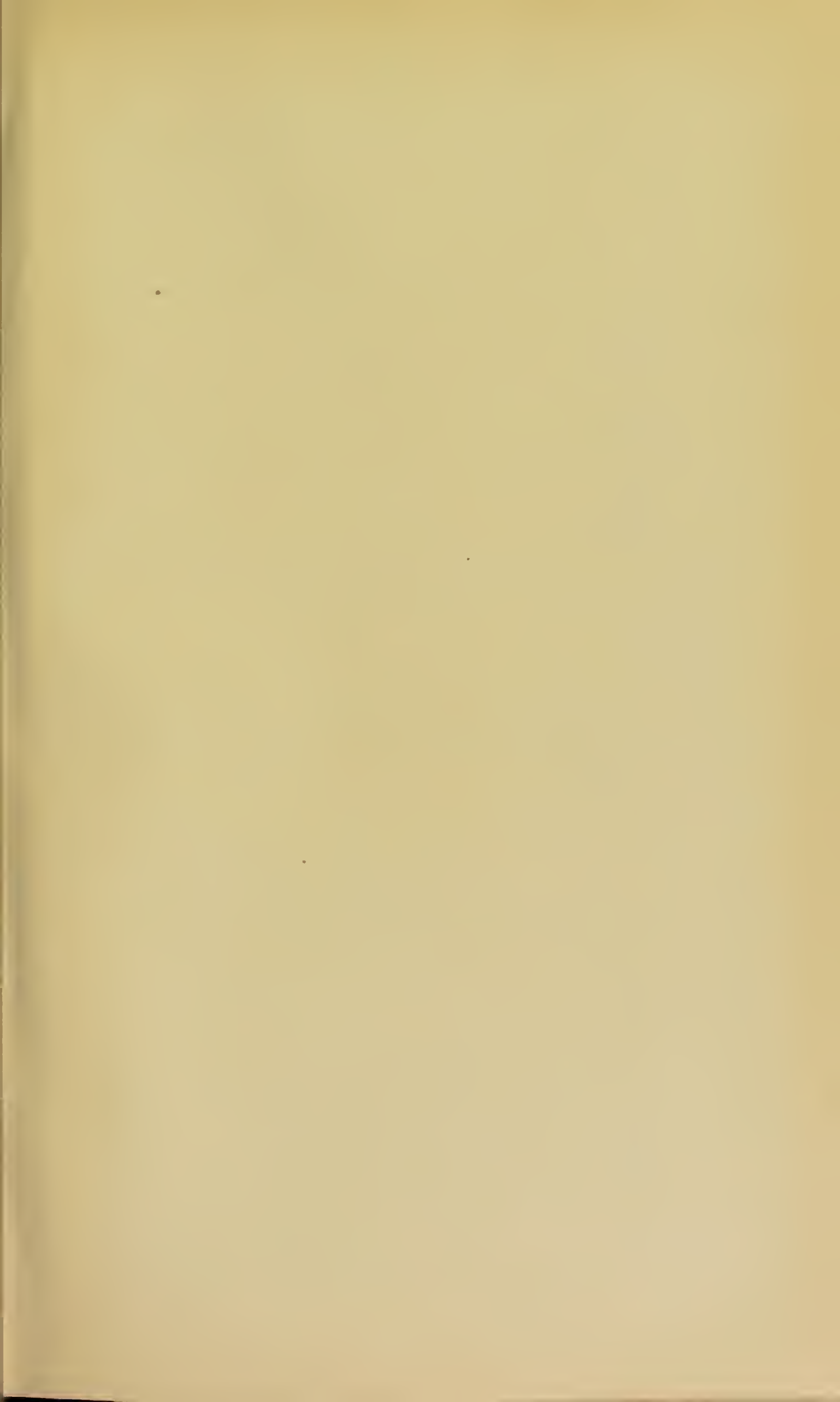


Table 3.

TABLE 3.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
RURAL DISTRICTS

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.‡	Births.		Deaths under 1 Year of Age.		Deaths at all Ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions in the Districts.	Deaths of Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the Districts.	Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions beyond the Districts.	Deaths at all Ages. Nett.†	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate*
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1900	126,732	2,918	23.0	291	100	1,925	15.2	233	154	127	1,898	15.0
1901	127,058	3,016	23.7	276	91	1,685	13.3	215	140	119	1,664	13.1
1902	128,269	2,894	22.6	277	96	1,766	13.8	214	138	116	1,744	13.6
1903	129,493	2,955	22.8	241	81	1,544	11.9	193	134	155	1,565	12.1
1904	130,732	3,017	23.1	266	88	1,695	13.0	230	151	139	1,683	12.9
1905	131,983	2,983	22.6	240	80	1,658	12.6	206	126	148	1,680	12.7
1906	133,249	2,923	21.9	223	76	1,646	12.3	246	188	146	1,604	12.0
1907	134,531	2,930	21.8	219	75	1,646	12.2	237	140	159	1,665	12.4
1908	135,828	3,047	22.4	230	75	1,625	12.0	240	152	158	1,631	12.0
1909	137,137	2,996	21.8	209	70	1,685	12.3	229	138	179	1,726	12.6
Averages for 10 years 1900-1909	131,501	2,968	22.6	247	83	1,687	12.8	224	146	145	1,686	12.8
1910	138,463	2,921	21.1	186	64	1,480	10.7	213	114	130	1,496	10.8

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of Estimated Population.

† Column 12 is the sum of Columns 7 and 11, less Column 10.

‡ Including Lechlade (Gloucester) Parish of Faringdon Rural District.

TABLE 4. —CHIEF

ADMINISTRATIVE CO

	Population.			Population.		Population.		1908
	By Census. 1901.	By Census, 1911.	By Estimate, 1910.	Area in Acres.	Per Acre, 1911.	Inhabited Houses. 1901.	Per House, 1901.	
URBAN DISTRICTS ...	54,776	57,513	57,272	10,813	5.32	11,431	4.79	22.2
RURAL DISTRICTS † ...	125,578†	138,301†	138,463†	445,678	.31	27,452	4.57	22.4
COUNTY † ...	180,354†	195,814†	195,735†	456,491	.43	38,883	4.63	22.4
URBAN DISTRICTS—								
1. Abingdon Borough ...	6,480	6,810	6,784	728	9.35	1,440	4.50	25.2
2. Maidenhead Borough ...	12,980	15,218	15,037	2,125	7.16	2,763	4.69	24.5
3. Newbury Borough ...	11,061	12,108	12,026	1,828	6.62	2,580	4.28	19.9
4. New Windsor Borough	14,130	12,681	12,778	2,717	4.67	2,497	5.65	21.2
5. Wallingford Borough ...	2,808	2,716	2,723	380	7.15	624	4.50	23.7
6. Wantage ...	3,766	3,628	3,638	2,478	1.46	717	5.25	21.8
7. Wokingham Borough ...	3,551	4,352	4,286	557	7.81	810	4.38	18.7
RURAL DISTRICTS—								
1. Abingdon... ...	8,370	9,251	9,181	42,210	.22	1,942	4.31	22.2
2. Bradfield ...	15,260	17,059	16,917	54,641	.31	3,322	4.59	20.7
3. Cookham ...	10,574	12,301	12,162	27,801	.44	2,373	4.45	22.3
4. Easthampstead ...	15,757	17,550	17,409	27,033	.65	2,928	5.38	20.1
5. Faringdon † ...	10,447†	11,075†	12,195†	55,726	.20	2,471	4.22	26.4
6. Hungerford ...	8,468	9,009	8,967	44,816	.20	1,964	4.31	25.8
7. Newbury ...	9,996	10,759	10,700	42,388	.25	2,348	4.25	19.0
8. Wallingford ...	6,204	7,246	7,162	22,152	.33	1,272	4.87	20.7
9. Wantage ...	11,842	12,028	12,014	74,500	.16	2,788	4.24	24.7
10. Windsor ...	14,274	15,370	15,285	10,567	1.45	2,811	5.07	22.4
11. Wokingham ...	14,386	16,653	16,471	43,844	.38	3,233	4.44	23.4

* The Epidemic Death-Rate refers to the Deaths from Smallpox, Measles, Scarle

† The Rural District of Faringdon is partly in the Administrative County of Gloucester, the area and Census figures ref

STATISTICS, 1910.

Y OF BERKSHIRE.

te.	Nett Death-Rate.			Epidemic. Death-Rate.*			Death-Rate from Diarrhœa.			Death-Rate from Phthisis.			Death-Rate from Cancer.			Infantile Mortality.			
	1910	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
	21.2	12.6	14.7	12.8	.6	.8	1.07	.3	.2	.1	.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.0	79	111	70
	21.1	12.0	12.6	10.8	.5	.4	.6	.2	.1	.1	.8	.7	.7	.9	.9	1.0	75	70	64
	21.1	12.2	13.2	11.4	.5	.5	.7	.2	.1	.1	.8	.8	.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	77	82	65
	23.0	13.7	15.7	11.9	.3	.7	...	.3	.1	...	.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	83	97	83
	21.8	12.1	14.0	13.0	.9	1.2	1.8	.5	.1	.2	.9	.8	1.7	1.0	1.3	.6	98	88	76
	20.0	12.2	15.8	14.1	.5	.4	.8	.2	.1	...	.8	.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	.9	55	106	83
	21.1	12.4	13.5	11.5	.5	.8	1.1	.1	.5	.1	.8	.9	.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	84	154	56
	19.1	16.4	13.9	13.6	1.5	.4	1.1	...	.4	.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.8	.4	.7	46	121	58
	19.0	9.8	16.7	12.4	.5	.5	1.1	...	...	.3	.5	2.5	1.1	.5	.5	1.9	62	133	58
	23.8	14.3	15.2	13.1	.7	.8	.9	.2	.2	.2	1.0	.5	.2	.7	2.9	1.4	91	86	49
	22.0	12.3	13.5	11.0	.3	.2	.4	...	...	.2	.9	.7	1.3	.7	1.0	1.5	100	68	59
	19.1	11.2	13.6	10.0	.5	.7	.5	.3	.3	.2	.7	1.0	.5	1.1	1.0	.8	67	94	59
	21.5	11.3	11.3	10.1	.2	.6	1.0	...	.1	.1	.5	.3	.3	1.1	.7	1.2	72	81	57
	17.1	10.4	9.9	7.1	.9	.3	.2	.5	...	.1	.3	.4	.3	1.0	.8	1.0	93	55	44
	24.2	14.7	15.6	11.7	.4	.2	.6	.2	...	...	1.0	.5	.3	1.2	1.2	.7	60	93	81
	24.4	13.3	12.1	10.4	.8	.7	.5	.6	.4	...	.8	.6	1.3	1.5	1.1	.7	83	91	55
	20.5	11.8	13.6	11.9	.5	.3	.4	...	.3	.1	.9	1.2	.8	.4	.8	1.0	70	80	68
	21.6	11.1	12.5	10.6	.4	.6	.6	.2	.1	...	.9	.6	.7	.7	1.7	1.1	69	38	84
	23.9	10.2	15.3	12.1	.2	.3	.2	...	.1	.1	.4	.5	.7	.7	.7	1.2	51	62	73
	21.2	12.4	11.7	13.9	.4	.2	1.7	.1	.1	.1	1.5	.8	1.0	1.1	.9	.8	68	51	71
	20.6	13.7	11.6	11.0	.4	.4	.2	.1	.1	.1	.9	.8	.6	.8	.9	.8	96	52	56

Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, " Fever " (including Enteric), and Diarrhoea.

the Berkshire portion, whilst the estimated population for 1910 and the rates are calculated for the whole Rural District.

TABLE 5.—NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.
URBAN DISTRICTS, 1910.

Table 5.

DISEASES NOTIFIED.		Cases notified in all Districts.							Cases notified in each District.							Cases removed to Hospital from each District.								
		At all Ages.	All Ages—Years *						Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.	Totals.	
			under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards																
Smallpox	1.
2. Cholera	2.
3. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	190	...	42	127	11	10	...	7	134	17	11	1	10	10	6	36	4	1†	1	2	...	50	3.
4. Erysipelas*	29	...	...	1	17	8	3	15	...	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Scarlet Fever	...	...	185	...	39	116	11	19	14	109	50	6	1	3	2	12	49	2§	1	2	...	93	5.	
6. Typhus Fever	6.
7. Enteric Fever	...	...	10	...	...	2	5	3	1	4	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	7.	
8. Relapsing Fever	8.
9. Continued Fever	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	9.	
10. Puerperal Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.	
11. Plague	11.
12. Consumption*†	15	...	...	...	12	...	1	2	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
Totals431	2	81	246	28	62	8	27	264	72	21	12	20	15	20	86	32	3	2	4	...	147	

* Age returns are incomplete under the headings "Erysipelas" and "Consumption."
† Poor Law, Hospital, and Voluntary notifications.

‡ To London Fever Hospital.
§ One to London Fever Hospital and the other to the Sanatorium of a School.

TABLE 6.—NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

RURAL DISTRICTS, 1910.

DISEASES NOTIFIED.	Cases notified in each District.											Cases notified in each District.											Cases removed to Hospital from each District.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	At Ages—Years.*																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	At all Ages.												Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.	Totals.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1 Smallpox</

* Age returns are incomplete under heading "Consumption."

† Wokingham R.D. Chicken-pox Order rescinded January 31st, 1910.

‡ Wokingham R.D. Measles Order rescinded January 31st, 1910.

; Poor Law, Hospital, and Voluntary notifications.

§ To Abingdon Isolation Hospital.

To London Fever Hospital.

Table 6.

Table 7.

TABLE 7.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1910.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Cause of Death.	Deaths belonging to all Urban Districts.							Deaths belonging to each District. (at all ages).						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	11	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	14	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	2	1	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	26	...	11	14	...	...	1	...	14	7	1	...	2	2
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Diarrhœa	7	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	1
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	67	...	1	2	12	49	3	8	25	17	9	3	4	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	16	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	1	6	6	...	1	2
Cancer or Malignant Disease	60	...	...	...	...	31	29	10	9	11	15	2	7	6
Bronchitis	58	3	3	1	...	12	39	8	20	10	9	3	3	5
Pneumonia	33	10	6	2	...	9	6	1	14	8	8	2	...	...
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver	10	...	...	...	...	6	4	3	1	4	...	1	...	1
Venereal Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Premature Birth	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	2	1	2
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	102	...	...	...	...	35	67	9	26	25	19	10	9	4
Accidents	17	...	2	4	2	7	2	1	2	5	4	2	3	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
All other causes	275	38	5	4	7	73	148	38	65	68	57	8	13	27
All Causes	731	86	51	34	22	235	303	81	196	170	147	37	45	55

* This heading has been omitted from the form issued for the past three years by the Local Government Board, but it has been retained in 5 of the Urban District Reports.

TABLE 8.—CAUSES OF,
RURAL

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths belonging to all Rural Districts.					
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	18	1	15	2	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	1	2	...	...
Whooping Cough	35	22	12	1	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	13	...	6	6	1	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	30	...	...	1	...	13
Diarrhœa	12	9	1	...	...	...
Enteritis	10	...	1	...	1	2
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	3	1	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases*	8	1	2	...	1	3
Phthisis	96	...	...	4	16	70
Other Tubercular Diseases	35	5	6	9	1	14
Cancer or Malignant Diseases	135	...	...	...	2	64
Bronchitis	96	12	4	...	1	21
Pneumonia	46	14	7	4	...	10
Pleurisy	5	...	...	...	...	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	4	...	1	...	1	1
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver ...	14	...	...	...	...	11
Venereal Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	40	40	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	7	...	...	...	1	6
Heart Diseases	226	...	1	2	8	81
Accidents	41	1	4	4	3	17
Suicides	21	...	...	...	...	17
All other causes	593	80	18	21	22	114
All causes	1496	187	79	57	58	450

* This heading has been omitted from the forms issued for the past three years by t

AGES AT, DEATH, 1910.

TS.

Deaths belonging to each District. (At all Ages).

Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.
...
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	4	3	1	6	4	2	4	1	9	1
1	1	6	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1
...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	7	2	3	5	1	...	...	3	5	2
2	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
1	2	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
12	9	4	6	4	12	9	5	9	16	10
2	3	3	3	7	3	3	...	5	4	2
14	14	15	18	8	6	11	8	14	13	14
7	7	7	12	7	5	7	5	10	16	13
3	6	5	1	1	4	3	3	3	9	8
...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
...	1	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	4	3	...	5	5	3	...	4	4	6
1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...
8	32	9	14	18	17	21	22	26	40	19
4	8	4	6	1	3	1	5	4	...	5
...	3	4	1	1	...	2	...	3	3	4
36	63	52	49	73	28	55	22	58	73	84
01	170	123	123	143	93	127	76	145	213	182

ernment Board, but it has been retained in 9 of the Rural District Reports.





TABLE 9.—INFANT

ADMINISTRATIVE

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.
ALL CAUSES :					
Certified	72	15	8	13	108
Uncertified	3	...	...	...	3
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.					
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria : Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.					
Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
WASTING DISEASES.					
Premature Birth	42	1	3	3	49
Congenital Defects	11	4	1	2	18
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk	1	1	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	6	2	2	...	10
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.					
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	10	2	...	1	13
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	1	3	4
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlaying ... ..	...	2	1	...	3
Other Causes	5	2	...	2	9
	75	15	8	13	111

Berkshire Administrative County—Po

 Births in the
 Total, 4,1
 Deaths from

MORTALITY, 1910.

ITY OF BERKS.

REGISTERED IN THE COUNTY.

2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
9	19	15	15	7	12	13	10	13	7	266
..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6
..
..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
..
..
3	1	2	2	1	1	6	1	5	3	28
2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	8
..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	55
1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	26
..
..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	31
..	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2	4	2	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	32
..	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	15
..
4	2	1	3	3	2	...	2	3	2	27
..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	2	1	1	...	1	2	3	...	1	23
19	20	15	15	7	13	13	11	13	7	272

, (Estimated to middle of 1910), 195,735.

egitimate, 3,943. Deaths in the year { Legitimate infants, 251
legitimate, 194. Total, 272 { Illegitimate infants, 21.
es at all Ages, 2,286 registered in the County.
,, 2,227 nett deaths belonging to the County.



TABLE 10.—INFANT MORTALITY IN
URBAN DISTRICTS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Deaths Registered in all Urban Districts.							
					Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.
ALL CAUSES.												
Certified ...	...	...	...	...	24	7	1	5	37	5	9	5
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.												
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria : Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.												
Diarrhoea, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
WASTING DISEASES.												
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	2	16	...	...	...
Congenital Defects ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	7	...	1	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	1
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.												
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis : ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	6	1	2	2
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	1
ALL CAUSES ...	...	...	...	...	24	7	1	5	37	5	9	5

Berkshire Urban Districts—Population estimated
Births in the year 1901
Total, 1,216
Deaths from all causes 6

MORTALITY, 1910.

FACTS.

Deaths registered in each District (under 1 year).							Deaths registered in each District (under 1 year).						
6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage	Wokingham Borough.
3 ...	... 1	2 ...	4 ...	5 ...	5 ...	85 1	13 ...	25 ...	20 ...	15 ...	3 ...	4 ...	5 1
...
...
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...
...
...	1	2	3	8	...	4	2	...	...	1	1
...
...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	3	3	2	3	2	1	2
1	10	4	5	...	1	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	3	...	4	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...
...	14	3	4	4	1	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	5	4	2	...	...	...
2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
3	1	2	4	5	5	86	13	25	20	15	3	4	6

Population of 1910, 57,272.

Rate, 1,147.

Rate, 69.

806, registered in the Urban Districts.

731, nett deaths belonging to the Urban Districts

Deaths in the year
Total, 86

{ Legitimate Infants 75.
{ Illegitimate Infants 11.



TABLE II.—IN.
Ru

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths registered in all Rural Districts (under o									
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.
ALL CAUSES.										
Certified	48	8	7	8	71	23	10	14	9	11
Uncertified	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.										
Smallpox ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria : Croup ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ... ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.										
Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..
Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WASTING DISEASES.										
Premature Birth	28	1	3	1	33	5	..	..	..	..
Congenital Defects	6	3	1	1	11	2	..	..	1	1
Injury at Birth ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-milk	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	5	2	2	..	9	5	2	4	1	1
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.										
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis : <i>Tabes Mesenterica</i> ... ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Syphilis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rickets ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	7	..	..	..	7	3	..	2	..	2
Bronchitis ... ..	..	..	1	3	4	2	..	3	..	..
Laryngitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	3
Suffocation, overlaying ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Causes	4	1	..	1	6	2	1	1	1	1
ALL CAUSES	51	8	7	8	74	23	10	15	9	11

Berkshire Rural Districts—Population estimated to
Births in the year { Le
Total 2921 { Ill
Deaths from all causes a

ICTS.

of 1910, 138,463.

es, 1,480 registered in the Rural Districts.

1,496 nett deaths belonging to the Rural Districts.



TABLE 12.—SUMMARY C

F

				URBAN DISTRICT			
				Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.
No of	Different Premises visited	...	...	174	1,597	281	...
"	House to house Inspections	...	...				5,563
"	Inspections and Re-inspections	...	...				6,002
"	Complaints received	...	...	...	34	24	17
"	Nuisances discovered	...	...	33	352	25	
"	Notices served	{	Intimation	?	194	?	111
		{	Statutory	?	8	10	11
"	Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances abated (No. of premises)	...	...	...	?	227	24	247
No. OF NUISANCES ABATED.							
As to	Privies, W.c's, Sink wastes, &c.	...	...	2	70	12	66
"	Drains and cesspools	...	...	3	49	8	43
"	Pigs or other animals	...	...	3	8	2	1
"	Cow, Slaughter, and Bake houses	...	...	3	22	...	...
"	Deficient or impure water	...	...	1	3	...	...
"	Foul or dilapidated houses	...	...	19	62	...	81
"	Overcrowded houses	...	...	...	3	2	17
"	Houses unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	10
"	Polluted ditches, streams, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Other Nuisances	...	...	...	100	...	99
No of	Premises disinfected	...	...	17	217	88	29
"	Water samples taken for examination	...	...	2	?	?	?
"	Food and drug samples	...	...	...	...	25	34
"	Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	W.c's provided	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Earth closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Wells closed	...	...	1	...	...	...
"	Wells cleansed, repaired, or deepened	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	New wells sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Houses connected with water mains	...	...	10	...	...	...
"	Water certificates granted	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canal Boats, No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Common Lodging-houses	{	No. on Register	...	1	4	4	2
		No. of Inspections†	...	1	?	3	daily
Milkshops,		No. on Register	...	8	11	12	10
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	"	"	...	2	2	8	1
Slaughterhouses	"	"	...	6	6	12	7
Bakehouses	"	"	...	15	19	21	19
Milkshops		No. of Inspections†	...	11	} frequently.	12	...
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms	"	"	...	...		8	often
Slaughterhouses	"	"	...	8		12	weekly
Bakehouses	"	"	...	15		21	...
Piggeries	"	"	...	3		8	...

* Includes 391 notices re provision

† Total number of visits, not th

ARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

AR 1910.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

	Wokingham Borough.	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	Cookham.	Easthampstead.	Faringdon.	Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.
	232	662	391	867	1,673		681	809	745	570	1,113	745
4	69									271		
5	415									672		
9	18	14	23	5	6		5	...	2	3	73	12
5		162	20	131	187		223	220	135	256	249	48
2							?	?	?	118	?	46
7	437*	?	?	?	?		184	...	24	22	9	2
5	23	104	?	5	135		...	...	2	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	10		...	...		...	...	...
6	233	118	21	104	182		206	187	113	191	151	
8	22	22	3	25	19		76	50	48	76	41	31
2	38	18	4	19	18			27	6	57	52	4
3	2	3	2	9			11	19	20	4	...	6
3	4	12	...	15	7		10	31	10	20	16	...
5	3	8	...	13	51		8	...	4	17	13	...
	17	57	...	27	52		41	36	6	57	12	5
	1	4	2	1	6		9	4	2	10	4	1
1	...	4	...	...	10		2	4	...	4	2	4
	...	4	...	...	5		4	11	3	5	8	8
	...	4	6	3								
	176	...	8	...	21		...	...	...	11	...	...
12	11	16	21	61	10		6	17	9	9	32	59
10	1	1	?	7	15		?	7	4	?	15	
	
	
4	9	...	...	...	...		195	...	15	58	...	2
	...	...	...	...	1		24	...	27	...	...	...

4	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	17	...	...
1	...	19	...	...	1		7	...	10	...	...	...
3	3	1	...	...	36		102	...	4	...	13	...
	...	?	?	?	30		?	?	?	?	?	?
	...	...	4	...	...		...	...	3	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	4	100	8	5		19	?	?	2	11	91
4	1	29		95	54		22	64	49	58	32	
3	5	1	10	4	8		7	7	3	6	8	
8	9	25	20	22	28		25	19	11	36	21	23
6	8	3	6	8	5		5	?	?	4	11	104
6	4	11	31	95	54		23	57	43	187	32	
4	14	1	5	4	8		7	7	3	35	8	12
4	20	7	13	22	28		14	19	11	82	21	12
4	2	18	...	12	...		17	14	75	38	48	...

of times each premises was visited.



TABLE 13.—ADMINISTRATION

FOR

						URBAN DIST							
						Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Wallingford Borough.			
1. Number of Inspections :—													
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ... ..						...	13	...	54	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)						46	78	39	162	22			
Workplaces ... ..						...	9	6	30	...
Outworkers' premises						140	...	...	86	1	
Total						186	100	45	332	33			
2. Defects found :—													
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.*</i>													
Want of cleanliness						24	?	...	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..								...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..								...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..								...	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..								...	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient						}	}	...	1	...			
{ unsuitable or defective ... ..								...	1	...
{ not separate for sexes ... ..								...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.</i>													
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-													
houses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Failure as regards list of outworkers (s. 107) ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Giving out work to be done) unwholesome (s. 108) ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
in premises which are) infected (s. 110) ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises													
infected by scarlet fever or small-pox (s. 109) ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Other Offences ... ..						...	...	...	...	...
Total						24	?	...	2	...			
3. Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop													
Act (s. 133) ... ..									...
4. No. of Workshop Bakehouses						15	19	21	18	...			
,, Underground Bakehouses in use						0	0	0	1	...			
5. List of Outworkers received from Employers in District ...									8				
No. of Outworkers on above Lists†									24				
Addresses of Outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities						}	}	}	8	}			
{ received from other Authorities									31				
6. Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—						}	}	}		}			
Notices prohibiting outwork in unwholesome pre-									Not stated.		Not stated.	Not stated.	...
mises (s. 108)
Cases of infectious disease notified in outworkers'													1
premises ... ..						...	
Orders prohibiting outwork in infected premises (s. 110)									...				
7. Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year									81				

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory Act

† The Lists should be received twice in the year. The figures given in

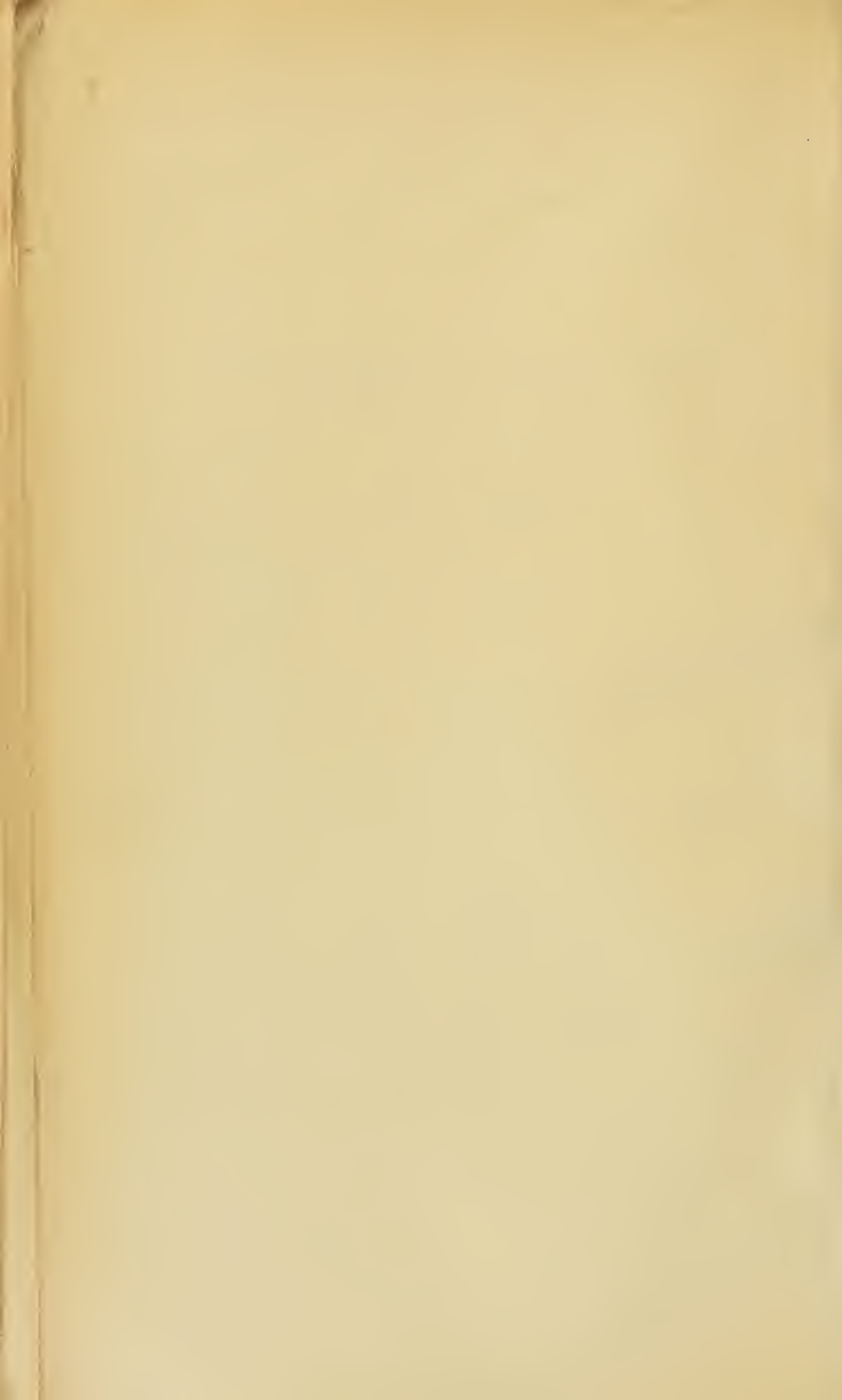
R 1910.

able are those obtained by adding together the total number on each list.



TABLE 14.—SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING 1910.
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

ARTICLES.	No. of Samples taken.	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions:	No. of Samples taken.		
						Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.	Remainder of County.
Beer...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bloater Paste	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Brandy	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bread	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
Butter	56	55	1	1	1	5	14	37
Cheese	33	33	...	...	...	...	7	26
Citrate of Magnesia	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
Coffee	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cream	9	8	1	...	...	...	1	8
Glycerine	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Golden Syrup	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lard	22	21	1	...	...	...	1	21
Liquorice Powder	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Margarine	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Milk	62	59	3	2	1	20	11	31
Mustard	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sardines	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sugar	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sweets	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
Tinned Beef	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tinned Salmon	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tongue	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whisky	10	9	1	1	1	...	...	10
Totals	332	325	7	4	3	25	34	273



CALCULATED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE INCREASE

(THE POPULATIONS ARE CALCULATED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE INCREASE

	URBAN DISTRICTS.										
	Abingdon Borough.	Maidenhead Borough.	Newbury Borough.	New Windsor Borough.†	Wallingford Borough.	Wantage.	Wokingham Borough.	Urban Districts Total.	Abingdon.	Bradfield.	
1901 ...	6,488	13,032	11,086	14,109	2,806	3,762	3,569	54,852	8,391	15,303	10
1902 ...	6,520	13,241	11,187	13,745	2,796	3,748	3,642	54,879	8,475	15,474	10
1903 ...	6,553	13,453	11,288	13,328	2,787	3,734	3,717	54,860	8,561	15,647	10
1904 ...	6,585	13,669	11,391	13,248	2,778	3,721	3,794	55,186	8,647	15,823	11
1905 ...	6,618	13,888	11,494	13,168	2,768	3,707	3,872	55,515	8,734	16,000	11
1906 ...	6,651	14,111	11,599	13,089	2,759	3,693	3,951	55,853	8,821	16,179	11
1907 ...	6,684	14,337	11,704	13,011	2,750	3,679	4,032	56,197	8,910	16,361	11
1908 ...	6,718	14,566	11,811	12,932	2,741	3,665	4,115	56,548	9,000	16,544	11
1909 ...	6,751	14,800	11,918	12,856	2,732	3,652	4,200	56,900	9,090	16,730	11
1910 ...	6,784	15,037	12,026	12,778	2,723	3,638	4,286	57,272	9,181	16,917	12
Averages 1901-10	6,635	14,013	11,550	13,226	2,764	3,700	3,918	55,807	8,781	16,098	11
1911 ...	6,818	15,279	12,135	12,662	2,713	3,624	4,374	57,605	9,274	17,107	12

* The Gloucestershire Parish of Lechlade is in the Faringdon Rural District.

† Does not include Lechlade ; see above note.

‡ The figures for Windsor Borough were obtained by adding the barrack population.

NS, 1901-1911.

SE, HAS BEEN IN REGULAR GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION.

THE MIDDLE OF EACH YEAR.)

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Faringdon.*		Hungerford.	Newbury.	Wallingford.	Wantage.	Windsor.	Wokingham.	Rural Districts Total.	Ditto minus Lechlade.*	County Total.†
Berks portion.	Entire R.D.									
10,462	11,641	8,481	10,014	6,228	11,847	14,300	14,439	127,058	125,879	180,731
10,524	11,701	8,534	10,088	6,326	11,865	14,407	14,652	128,269	127,092	181,971
10,585	11,762	8,587	10,163	6,425	11,883	14,514	14,867	129,493	128,316	183,176
10,647	11,823	8,640	10,238	6,525	11,902	14,621	15,087	130,732	129,556	184,742
10,709	11,884	8,694	10,313	6,627	11,921	14,730	15,309	131,983	130,808	186,323
10,772	11,945	8,748	10,390	6,731	11,939	14,839	15,535	133,249	132,076	187,929
10,835	12,007	8,802	10,466	6,836	11,958	14,949	15,764	134,531	133,359	189,556
10,899	12,069	8,857	10,544	6,943	11,977	15,060	15,996	135,828	134,658	191,206
10,962	12,132	8,912	10,621	7,051	11,995	15,172	16,232	137,137	135,967	192,876
11,027	12,195	8,967	10,700	7,162	12,014	15,285	16,471	138,463	137,295	194,567
10,742	11,916	8,722	10,354	6,685	11,930	14,788	15,435	132,675	131,501	187,308
11,091	12,258	9,023	10,779	7,274	12,033	15,398	16,714	139,805	138,638	196,243

ated, or actual when available) to the estimated civil population of each year.

